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3

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE

Statistical Summary

by

Regions and States



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Program and Reports Division
Washington, D. C.
November 12, 1942

Foreword

The purpose of this compilation of facts and estimates is to present an objective basis upon which to build policies and programs to meet the current rural manpower situation. From all the contradictory evidence handed to the public over the past few months, it has been nearly impossible to get any clear idea of what constitutes the present agricultural manpower force and what is happening and will happen to that working force under the continued and accelerated impact of military and industrial drains upon it. In order to throw some light on the situation and to translate all available evidence into something concrete and specific, the Program and Reports Division, with the aid of other divisions in Washington, set about to construct what turned out to be the present report on manpower.

The general over-all approach which was used was to divide the farms in the Nation into two groups. From the one type - the "market-producing" farms - virtually all of the marketed produce comes. These are the farms to which it will be necessary to move farm workers as the manpower situation grows tighter. From the other type of farms - the "low-income" group - approximately 5 percent of the marketed agricultural production will come this year. These are the farms from which agricultural workers can be moved to supply the needs on the "market-producing" farms.

The tables in this report are "end products". They are necessarily over-simplifications of the statistical process that had to be gone through before something simple and at the same time meaningful could be pulled out of the many figures available. Pages 31 and following of this report include a rather complete description of how each set of figures was arrived at -- the basic assumptions, the methods of calculation, the specific approach. For the non-statistical reader, it might suffice to say that each figure in each column of each table was arrived at after considerable study and discussion and that virtually every piece of data known to be available on the general subject has been explored.

It should be pointed out that state figures are necessarily shaky. Most of them were arrived at by distributing U. S. totals on some sort of a proportional basis by states. It is anticipated that FSA people closer to the state picture will be able to make substantial improvements in these figures.

A brief non-statistical, non-technical explanation of the three sets of table headings in this report might be helpful. Table A covers the so-called "market-producing" farms. These are the adequate-sized and larger units that turn out nearly all farm products sold in the commercial markets. It is to these farms, obviously, that the Nation must turn for most of the food products needed during this war. The maintenance of the production of these farms is a paramount wartime objective. Already draft deferment

has been granted workers on essential livestock, dairy and poultry farms who fall almost exclusively in this "market-producing" group.

Table A shows how, in spite of efforts to "freeze" labor on essential livestock, dairy and poultry farms, the various forces will drain off vital manpower by next spring. Draft and enlistment will take 40,000 operators and 192,000 other workers from the "market-producing farms" by the spring of 1943 if present trends in draft and enlistment policies continue. Another 15,000 operators and 310,000 other farm workers will move off these farms into industry. These two drains will in part be compensated for through the addition of about 22,000 operators and 270,000 other workers as a result of new workers entering the working force, but on the "market-producing" farms net losses of 33,000 operators and 232,000 other workers are expected. None of these losses have been taken out of the numbers of essential livestock, dairy and poultry farm workers for whom deferment has been provided. Losses shown in Table A, consequently, are concentrated largely on field crop farms. The figures shown for replacements needed do not include replacements for all losses; a number of the farms for which losses are shown are farms "non-essential" during wartime.

Table B shows the drain in manpower off the farms operated by low-income farmers, whose total production amounts to only about 5 percent of that for all farmers. In addition to showing losses to the armed forces and industry, Table B shows losses to other farms. It is very important that the two breakdowns under this "losses to other farms" category be understood. The "natural migration" figure shows the gross loss from this low-income farm population to the "Market-producing" farms that takes place naturally in the course of events. Low-income farmers are always moving upward to better farms. The "required program" column, however, shows the number of low-income operators and family workers who are immediately available to move to bigger and better farms but need assistance in making the change. The number of these immediately-available workers is definitely adequate to meet the needs for workers on the "market-producing" farms.

Table C indicates how the available manpower on low-income farms in the spring of 1943 (assuming that a "required program" has already taken off some 100,000 for the Nation as a whole) might be mobilized. A total of 377,000 of these families will already be producing food on the FSA wartime food program. Although some or many of these families might be available for further wartime mobilization, they are shown separately on this table. It should be noted that the totals given for families on the FSA program are lower than the actual FSA active caseload, but this is because a portion of the caseload is not in the low-income group at all. Columns 4, 5, and 6 show how the available manpower might be

mobilized. These are very rough estimates. Factors taken into consideration in putting farmers in each category included willingness and ability to move, ability to farm, ability to learn, size of family, ties in the neighborhood, age, available resources, proximity of industrial opportunities, educational background, and a variety of others. Obviously, a large-scale program would be necessary to mobilize all of these people, but it manifestly is a large-scale effort that is being called for in this war. The category "unavailable for mobilization of any sort" includes families classified as bona fide operators but who, because of social backwardness, lack of education or training, sickness, or other disabilities, are simply unable to make any contribution to the war effort.

For all of the figuring that has gone into the preparation of these estimates, they must still be regarded as preliminary. Until after the Cincinnati conference, all figures should be held as confidential and no public release based on them should be prepared.

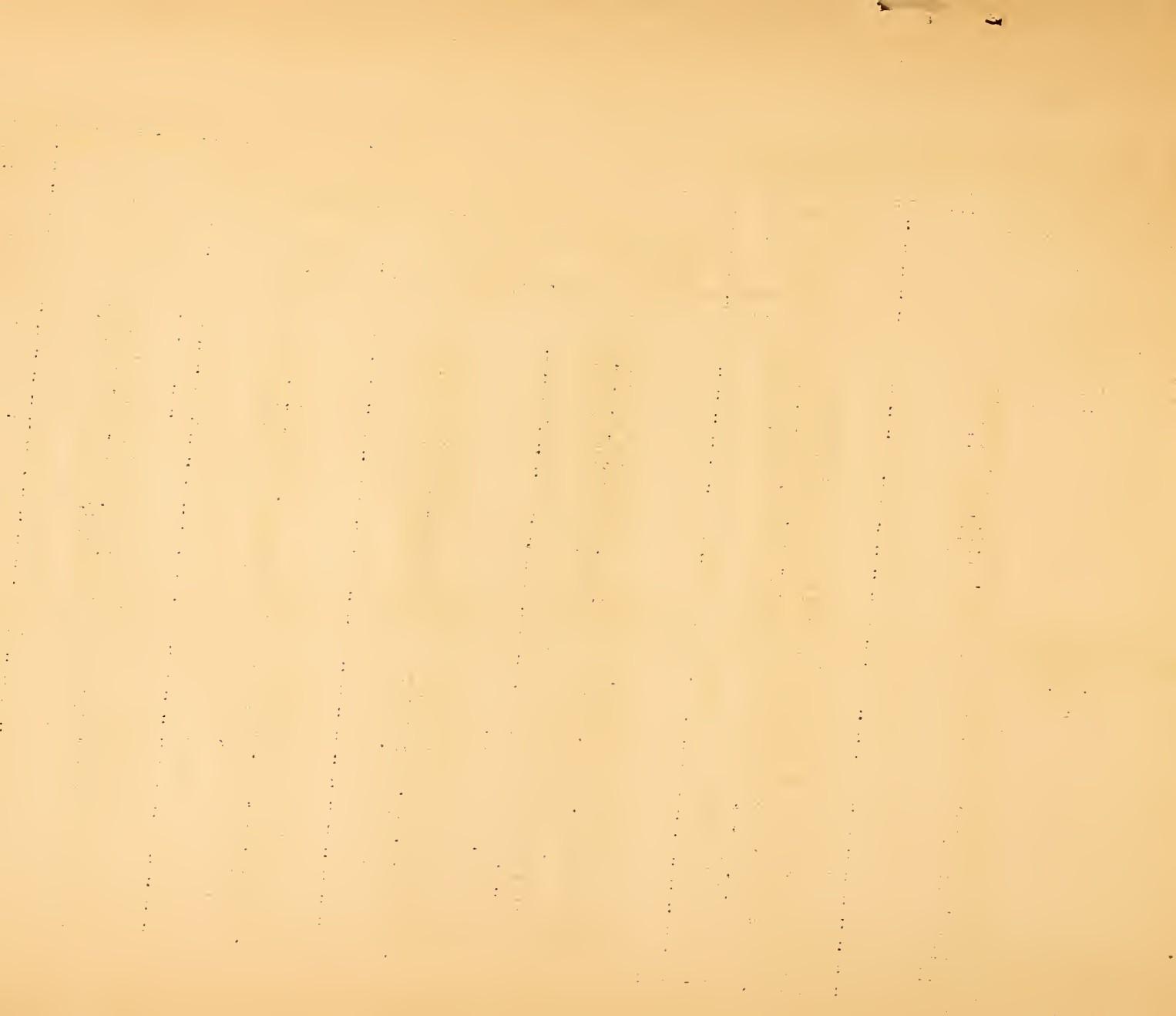
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, UNITED STATES

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower		Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Replace-
On Farms of	Market Producers,	On Farms:	Gross Losses	Additions by	Net	Losses	ments
by States		Numbers in	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Losses	that are Needed
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>							
Region	I	314,072	3,580	1,000	2,180	2,400	2,315
	II	405,400	4,085	1,350	2,835	2,600	2,575
	III	712,120	7,530	2,350	4,980	4,900	4,750
	IV	416,155	6,190	2,700	2,855	6,035	5,405
	V	232,899	3,715	1,850	1,600	3,965	1,965
	VI	209,749	3,155	1,850	1,440	3,565	640
	VII	292,055	3,690	1,150	2,040	2,800	2,800
	VIII	261,185	3,675	1,490	1,815	3,350	1,740
	IX	113,634	1,610	300	775	1,135	1,115
	X	70,155	935	300	485	750	740
	XI	104,041	1,295	450	710	1,035	1,020
	XII	39,539	540	210	285	465	235
U. S. Total		3,171,004	40,000	15,000	22,000	33,000	25,300
<u>Family Workers</u>							
Region	I	87,296	2,120	3,580	4,300	1,400	1,355
	II	95,769	4,300	7,150	10,460	990	980
	III	98,911	5,200	8,340	11,160	2,380	2,245
	IV	243,414	11,550	18,900	12,440	18,010	16,280
	V	233,258	9,050	17,120	12,030	14,140	6,790
	VI	155,060	7,510	13,210	7,230	13,490	2,220
	VII	59,955	3,200	4,910	6,070	2,040	2,040
	VIII	135,520	4,520	7,610	6,090	6,040	3,095
	IX	23,777	620	1,180	1,345	455	455
	X	20,455	600	970	1,125	445	440
	XI	16,913	550	900	945	505	490
	XII	19,006	680	1,130	895	915	560
U. S. Total		1,189,334	49,900	85,000	74,090	60,810	36,950

MARKET PRODUCING FIRMS

UNITED STATES



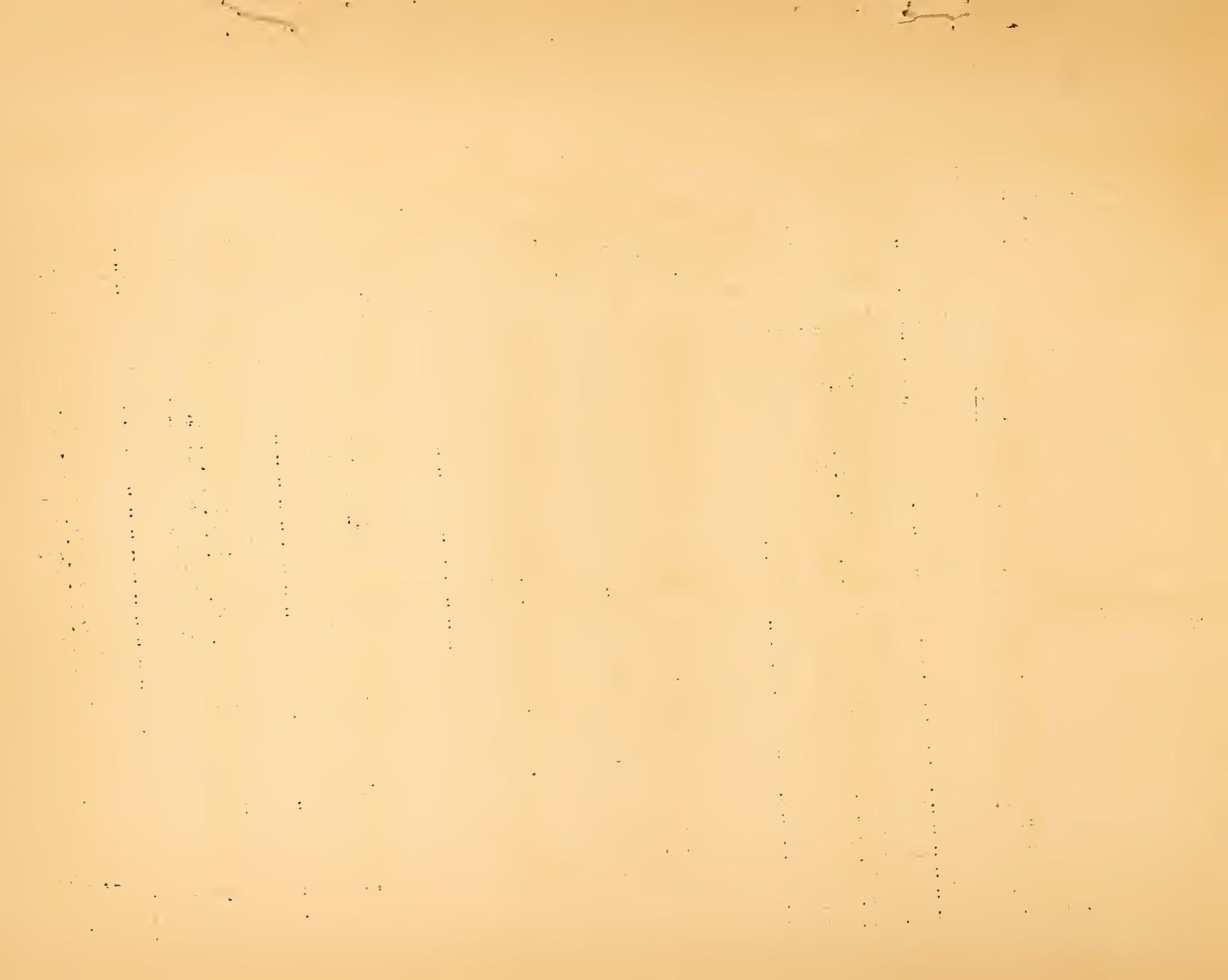
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, UNITED STATES

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	: Manpower : On Farms: : Numbers in : October : 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				: Replace- ments that are Needed	
		Gross Losses	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<u>Hired Hands</u>							
Region	I	144,886	4,420	5,200	1,090	8,530	8,205
	II	79,466	2,510	2,950	1,400	4,680	4,010
	III	132,964	3,950	4,650	2,470	6,130	5,810
	IV	84,104	5,140	6,050	1,440	9,750	8,800
	V	102,406	6,930	8,150	805	14,275	7,010
	VI	35,143	5,525	6,500	725	11,300	2,200
	VII	41,592	1,700	2,000	1,015	2,685	2,685
	VIII	40,880	5,460	6,425	905	10,960	5,010
	IX	47,977	3,315	3,900	395	6,820	6,685
	X	35,484	890	1,050	155	1,785	1,765
	XI	25,477	1,665	1,450	360	3,255	3,210
	XII	9,895	995	1,175	140	2,030	1,210
U. S. Total		780,274	42,500	50,000	10,900	81,600	56,600
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>							
Region	I	295,854	11,870	20,825	22,015	10,680	10,260
	II	106,417	4,290	7,525	7,955	3,860	3,820
	III	228,997	9,180	16,100	17,020	8,260	7,950
	IV	353,901	14,150	24,850	26,270	12,730	11,405
	V	380,538	15,160	26,600	28,120	13,640	7,495
	VI	295,544	11,870	20,825	22,015	10,680	2,180
	VII	69,564	2,600	4,900	5,180	2,520	2,520
	VIII	312,880	12,525	21,980	23,230	11,275	5,315
	IX	245,326	9,075	17,325	18,315	8,865	8,705
	X	49,948	1,995	3,500	3,700	1,795	1,775
	XI	90,810	3,595	6,300	6,660	3,235	3,170
	XII	57,939	2,440	4,270	4,520	2,190	1,405
U. S. Total		2,487,726	99,750	175,000	185,000	89,750	66,000

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

UNITED STATES



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, UNITED STATES

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States		Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers or Low-income Farms in Spring of 1943	
		Manpower On Farms::		Gross Losses		Addition,			
		Numbers in Oct. 1942	Draft, Enlist- ment	Indus- trial	To Other Farms Natural : Required	Natural	Net	Farms in Spring	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Operators</u>									
Region	I	58,241	2,190	2,170	390	3,900	1,135	7,515	50,726
	II	58,095	2,190	2,170	320	3,200	1,100	6,780	51,315
	III	155,533	5,780	5,820	930	9,300	2,890	18,940	136,593
	IV	364,760	13,620	13,660	2,580	25,800	7,060	48,600	316,160
	V	288,873	10,820	10,825	1,670	16,700	5,430	34,585	254,288
	VI	335,103	12,525	12,560	2,140	21,400	6,375	42,250	292,853
	VII	76,643	2,890	2,875	350	3,500	1,415	8,200	68,443
	VIII	174,214	6,535	6,525	1,110	11,100	3,335	21,935	152,279
	IX	15,923	610	600	100	1,000	315	1,995	13,928
	X	18,248	700	685	90	900	355	2,020	16,228
	XI	24,947	965	940	160	1,600	500	3,165	21,782
	XII	31,130	1,175	1,170	160	1,600	590	3,515	27,615
U. S. Total		1,601,710	60,000	60,000	10,000	100,000	30,500	199,500	1,402,210
<u>Family Workers</u>									
Region	I	62,254	2,205	5,520	480	780	4,800	4,185	58,069
	II	34,707	3,135	11,960	1,040	640	10,400	6,375	28,332
	III	49,053	4,460	13,110	1,140	1,860	11,400	9,170	39,883
	IV	330,096	12,500	22,425	1,950	5,150	19,500	22,525	307,571
	V	314,581	8,620	21,620	1,880	3,360	18,800	16,680	297,901
	VI	344,119	8,620	18,055	1,570	4,270	15,700	16,815	327,304
	VII	25,605	2,305	6,670	580	700	5,800	4,455	21,150
	VIII	145,411	4,390	9,730	840	2,220	8,460	8,720	136,691
	IX	14,193	1,030	1,725	150	200	1,500	1,605	12,588
	X	11,227	490	1,380	120	180	1,200	970	10,257
	XI	12,833	490	1,265	110	320	1,100	1,085	11,748
	XII	22,587	755	1,540	140	320	1,340	1,415	21,172
U. S. Total		1,366,666	49,000	115,000	10,000	20,000	100,000	94,000	1,272,666

LOW-INCOME FARMS

UNITED STATES

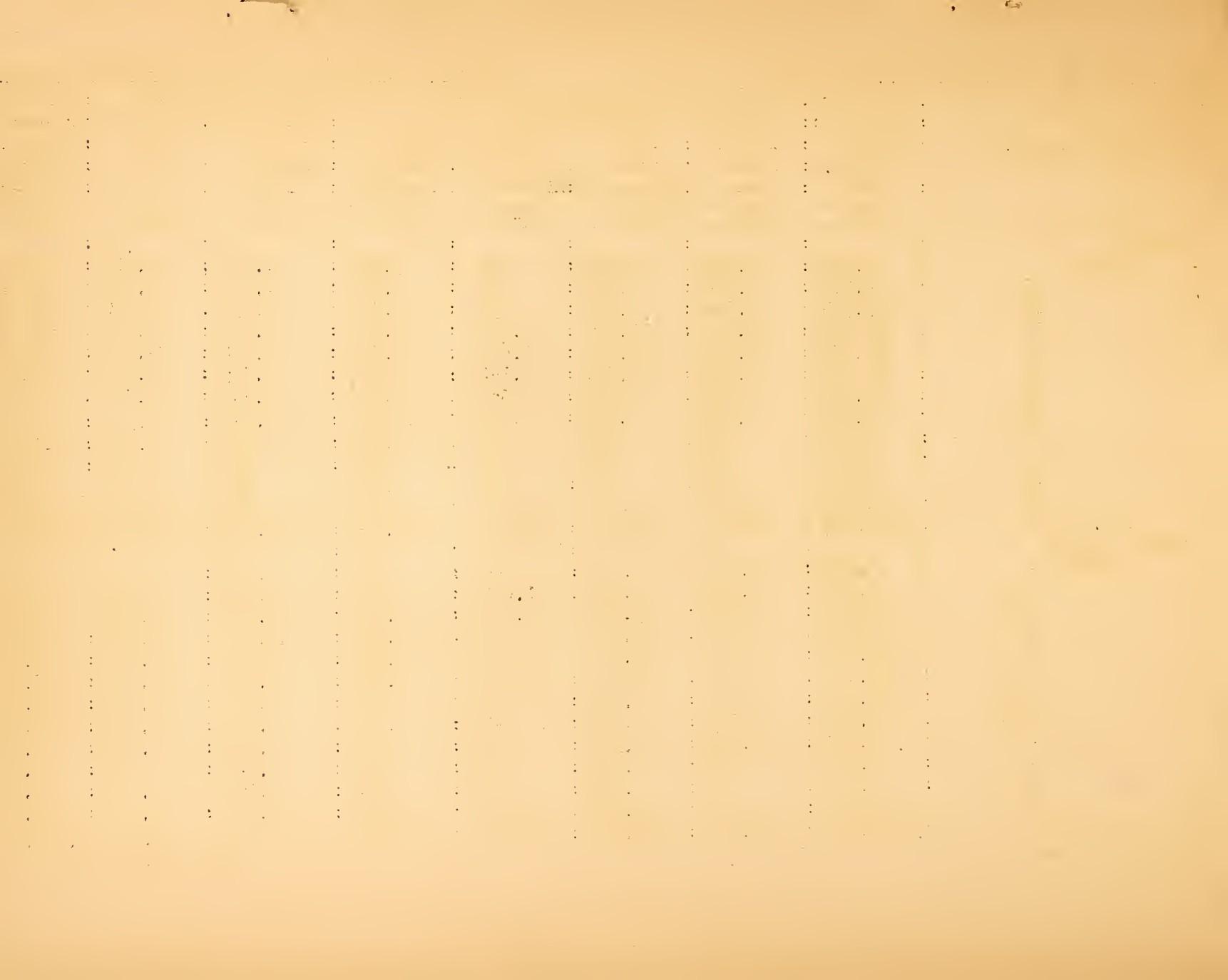
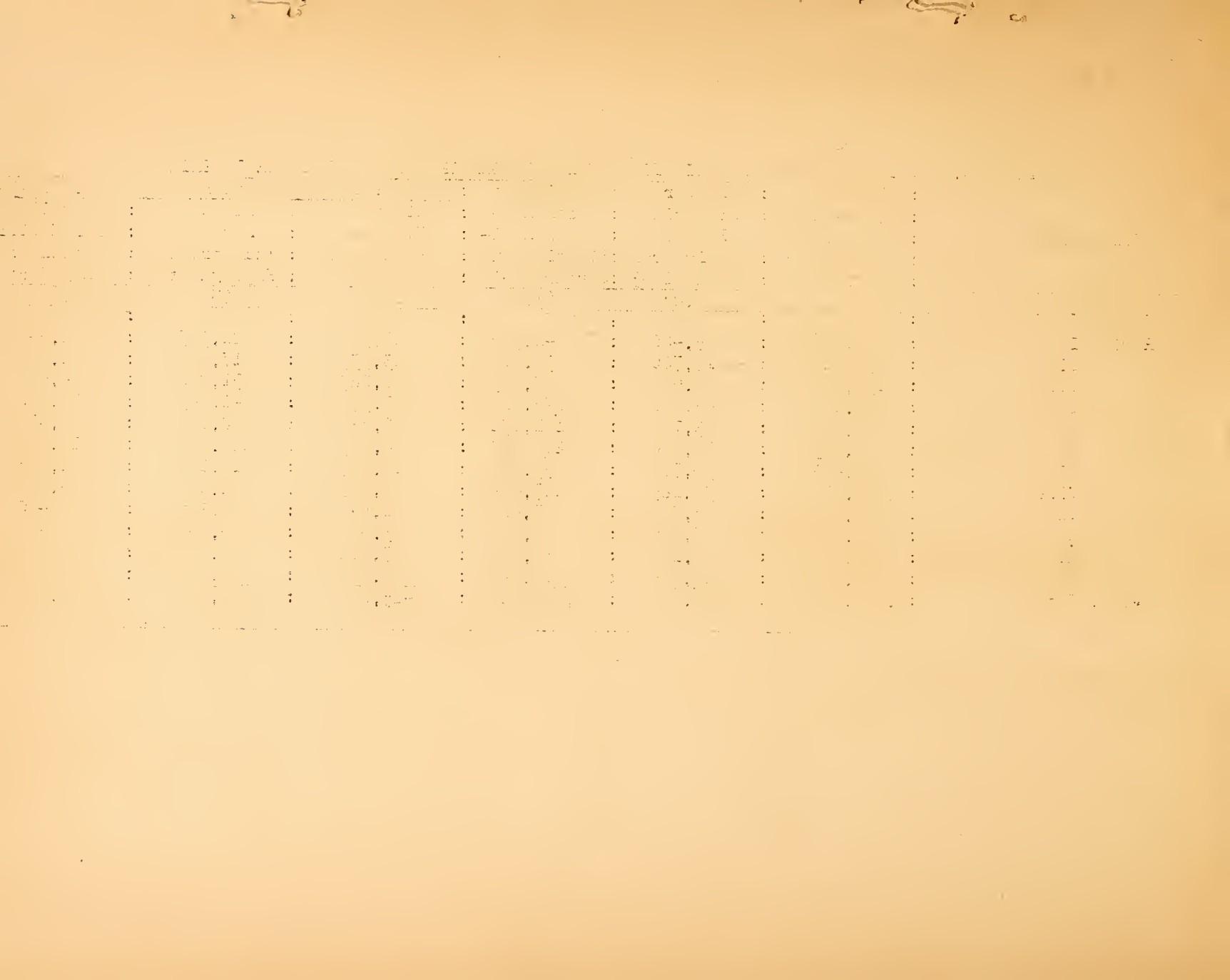


TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

UNITED STATES	: Families	: Number	: Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	: on Low-income Farms in Spring of 1943	: Producing Food on FSA Program : Spring 1943	: for Man-power Mobilization in Spring 1943	: Might Get FSA Food	: Might Be Moved to Industrial Production	: Unavailable for Mobilization of Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Region I	:	:	:	:	:	:
II	:	50,726	9,400	41,326	17,986	21,395
III	:	51,315	18,700	32,615	13,535	17,490
IV	:	136,593	38,650	97,943	42,023	51,260
V	:	316,160	43,250	272,910	117,955	141,845
VI	:	254,288	93,150	161,138	60,638	92,125
VII	:	292,853	73,350	219,503	90,863	117,920
VIII	:	68,443	34,700	33,743	12,803	19,195
IX	:	152,279	35,225	117,054	50,459	61,050
X	:	13,928	6,500	7,428	1,548	5,390
XI	:	16,228	7,400	8,828	3,548	4,840
XII	:	21,762	5,100	16,682	7,082	8,800
U. S. Total	:	27,015	11,575	16,040	6,560	8,690
		1,402,210	377,000	1,025,210	425,000	550,000
						50,210



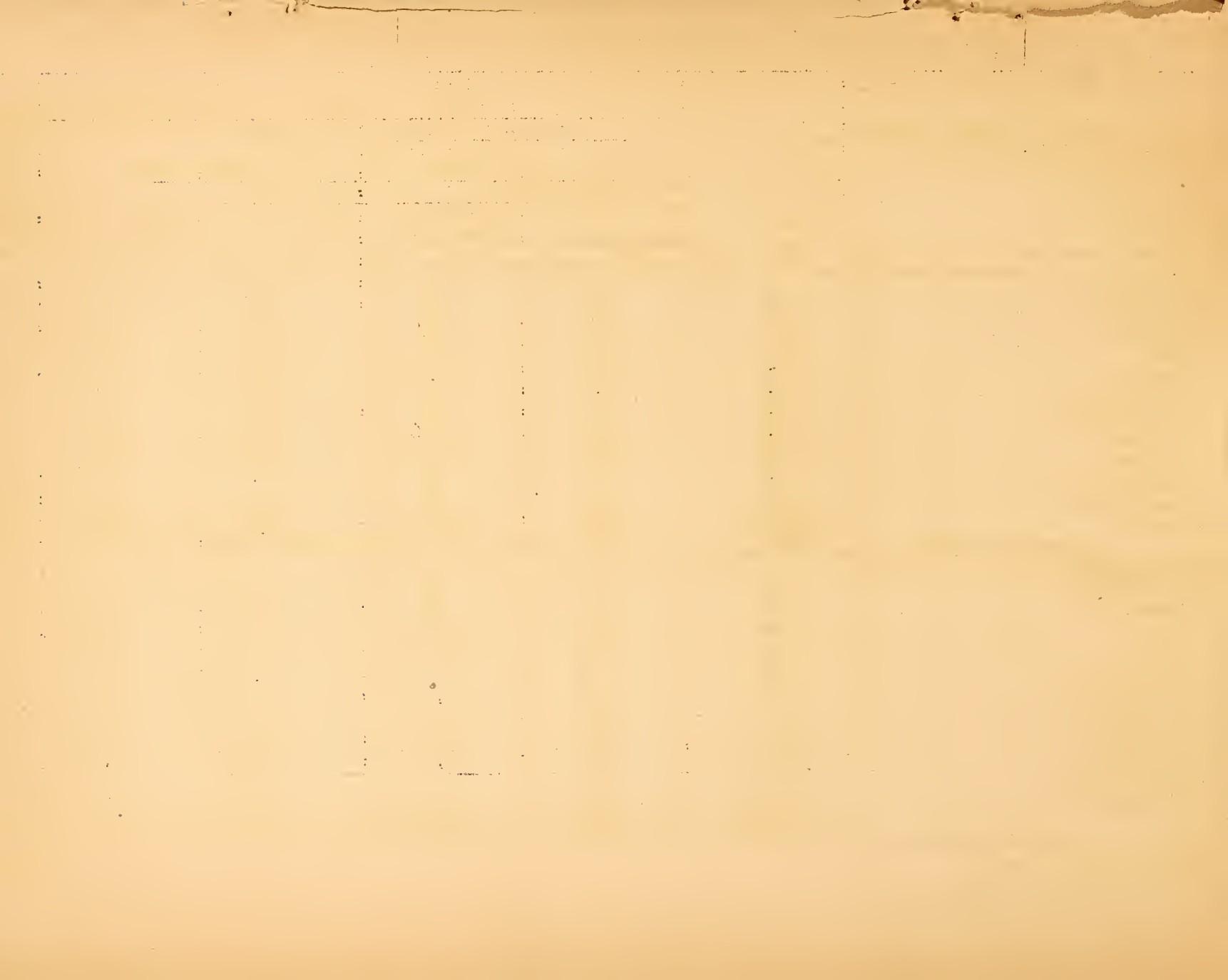
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION I

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower on Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					Replace- ments that are Needed	
		Gross Losses		Additions by:				
		Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placements	Net Losses			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Operators								
Connecticut	10,957	125	30	80	75	70		
Delaware	5,574	80	20	35	65	65		
Maine	18,525	245	80	130	195	190		
Maryland	24,238	355	20	170	205	200		
Massachusetts	17,028	210	40	115	135	125		
New Hampshire	8,071	80	30	55	55	50		
New Jersey	17,664	210	40	125	125	115		
New York	101,107	1,075	290	705	660	645		
Pennsylvania	93,893	1,055	350	650	755	735		
Rhode Island	1,904	25	60	10	75	70		
Vermont	15,111	120	40	105	55	50		
Regional Total	314,072	3,580	1,000	2,180	2,400	2,315		
Family Workers								
Connecticut	3,598	50	80	80	50	45		
Delaware	2,093	50	80	100	30	30		
Maine	5,790	100	180	150	130	125		
Maryland	8,165	250	420	430	240	235		
Massachusetts	4,888	50	110	125	35	35		
New Hampshire	1,886	50	40	50	40	35		
New Jersey	5,059	150	240	305	85	80		
New York	20,944	500	900	1,250	150	145		
Pennsylvania	26,013	800	1,380	1,590	590	575		
Rhode Island	1,105	20	20	25	15	15		
Vermont	7,755	100	130	195	35	35		
Regional Total	87,296	2,120	3,580	4,300	1,400	1,355		

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION I



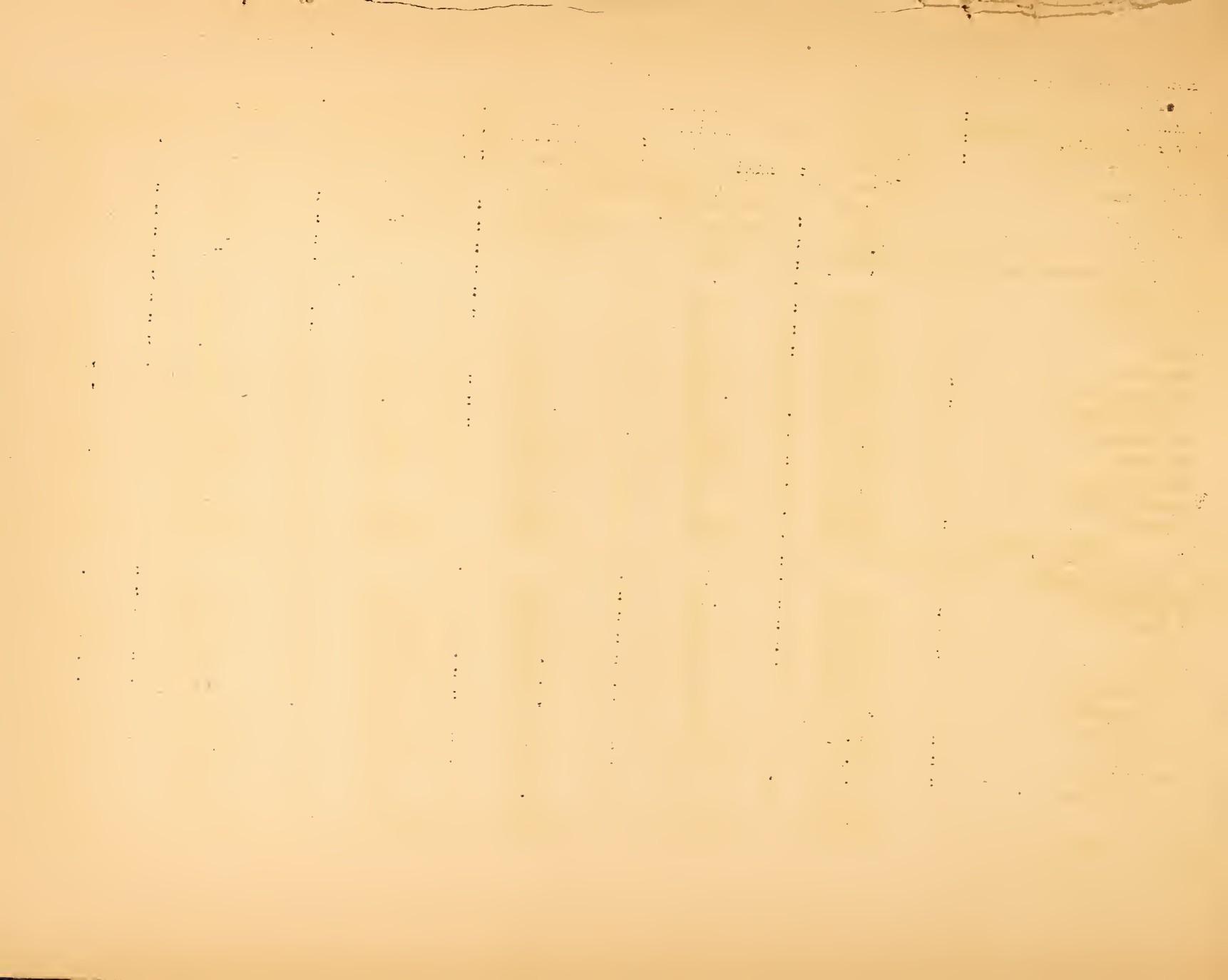
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION I

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower On Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					Replace- ments that are Needed
		Gross Losses			Additions by:	Net Losses	
		Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- Placement			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Connecticut	:	5,932	210	250	35	425	405
Delaware	:	1,282	85	100	20	165	160
Maine	:	3,039	340	400	65	675	650
Maryland	:	14,769	470	550	85	935	910
Massachusetts	:	7,028	340	400	60	680	630
New Hampshire	:	3,282	85	100	25	160	155
New Jersey	:	9,347	425	500	60	865	805
New York	:	50,990	1,275	1,500	355	2,420	2,350
Pennsylvania	:	38,313	1,020	1,200	330	1,890	1,835
Rhode Island	:	1,099	40	50	5	85	80
Vermont	:	9,805	130	150	50	230	225
Regional Total	:	144,886	4,420	5,200	1,090	8,530	8,205
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Connecticut	:	14,226	600	1,050	1,110	540	515
Delaware	:	5,538	200	350	370	180	175
Maine	:	16,814	700	1,225	1,295	630	610
Maryland	:	28,656	1,200	2,100	2,220	1,080	1,050
Massachusetts	:	21,464	900	1,575	1,665	810	745
New Hampshire	:	6,910	300	525	555	270	260
New Jersey	:	29,613	1,200	2,100	2,220	1,080	1,005
New York	:	87,745	3,385	5,950	6,290	3,045	2,955
Pennsylvania	:	70,212	2,785	4,900	5,180	2,505	2,430
Rhode Island	:	2,957	100	175	185	90	80
Vermont	:	11,719	500	875	925	450	435
Regional Total	:	295,854	11,870	20,825	22,015	10,680	10,260

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION I



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE. REGION I

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower: Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943								Numbers on Farms in Spring of 1943	
	on Farms:		Gross Losses				Addition:			
	Numbers in Oct. 1942	Draft Enlist- ment	Indus- trial	To Other Farms	Natural Migration	Required Program	Replacement	Net Losses		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Connecticut	:	2,234	70	70	20	200	40	320	1,914	
Delaware	:	1,566	60	60	10	100	30	200	1,366	
Maine	:	5,970	230	225	30	300	120	665	5,305	
Maryland	:	6,243	235	235	40	400	120	790	5,453	
Massachusetts	:	1,907	70	70	10	100	30	220	1,687	
New Hampshire	:	1,725	60	60	10	100	30	200	1,525	
New Jersey	:	1,698	70	60	10	100	30	210	1,488	
New York	:	11,747	445	440	80	800	235	1,530	10,217	
Pennsylvania	:	23,866	895	895	170	1,700	470	3,190	20,676	
Rhode Island	:	50	10	5	0	0	5	10	40	
Vermont	:	1,235	45	50	10	100	25	130	1,055	
Regional Total	:	58,241	2,190	2,170	390	3,900	1,135	7,515	50,726	
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Connecticut	:	3,348	50	115	10	40	100	115	3,233	
Delaware	:	1,282	50	80	10	20	70	40	1,192	
Maine	:	6,400	100	230	20	70	200	220	6,180	
Maryland	:	6,010	240	575	50	80	500	445	5,565	
Massachusetts	:	4,266	100	230	20	20	200	170	4,096	
New Hampshire	:	1,978	50	115	10	20	100	95	1,883	
New Jersey	:	2,307	100	345	30	2	300	195	2,142	
New York	:	10,790	490	1,495	130	160	1,300	975	9,815	
Pennsylvania	:	20,857	905	2,185	190	330	1,900	1,710	19,147	
Rhode Island	:	51	20	35	0	0	30	25	618	
Vermont	:	1,242	100	115	10	20	100	145	4,198	
Regional Total	:	72,241	2,205	5,520	780	120	4,800	5,185	58,069	

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION I



TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on Low-Income Farms in Spring of 1943	Number Producing Food on FSA Program Spring 1943	Available for Man- power Mobil- ization in Spring 1943	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45 Might Get : FSA Food : Production Loans	Might Be : Moved to Industrial Employment	Unavailable : for Mobiliza- tion of Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Connecticut	1,914	190	1,724	764	880	80
Delaware	1,366	190	1,176	516	605	55
Maine	5,305	1,550	3,755	1,655	1,925	175
Maryland	5,453	850	4,603	2,023	2,365	215
Massachusetts	1,687	360	1,327	547	715	65
New Hampshire	1,525	445	1,080	480	550	50
New Jersey	1,488	520	968	368	550	50
New York	10,217	2,265	7,952	3,392	4,180	380
Pennsylvania	20,676	2,550	18,126	8,046	9,240	640
Rhode Island	40	25	15	15	0	0
Vermont	1,055	455	600	180	385	35
Regional Total	50,726	9,400	41,326	17,986	21,395	1,945

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION I



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION II

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers by States	Manpower on Farms:		Estimated Changes in Number from October 1 ⁹ 42 to Spring 1943			Replace-
	Number in October 1942	Gross Losses		Additions by:		ments
		Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Net Losses	that are Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	:	109,416	1,245	450	760	935
Minnesota	:	150,946	1,595	450	1,065	980
Wisconsin	:	145,038	1,245	450	1,010	685
Regional Total	:	405,400	4,085	1,350	2,835	2,575
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	:	14,687	1,050	1,700	1,950	800
Minnesota	:	46,099	1,900	2,960	4,670	190
Wisconsin	:	34,983	1,350	2,490	3,840	0
Regional Total	:	95,769	4,300	7,150	10,460	980
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	:	14,065	935	1,100	380	1,655
Minnesota	:	30,748	895	1,050	520	1,425
Wisconsin	:	34,653	680	800	500	980
Regional Total	:	79,466	2,510	2,950	1,400	4,010
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	:	34,430	1,395	2,450	2,590	1,255
Minnesota	:	40,760	1,595	2,800	2,960	1,435
Wisconsin	:	31,227	1,300	2,275	2,405	1,170
Regional Total	:	106,417	4,290	7,525	7,955	3,860

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION II



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION II

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

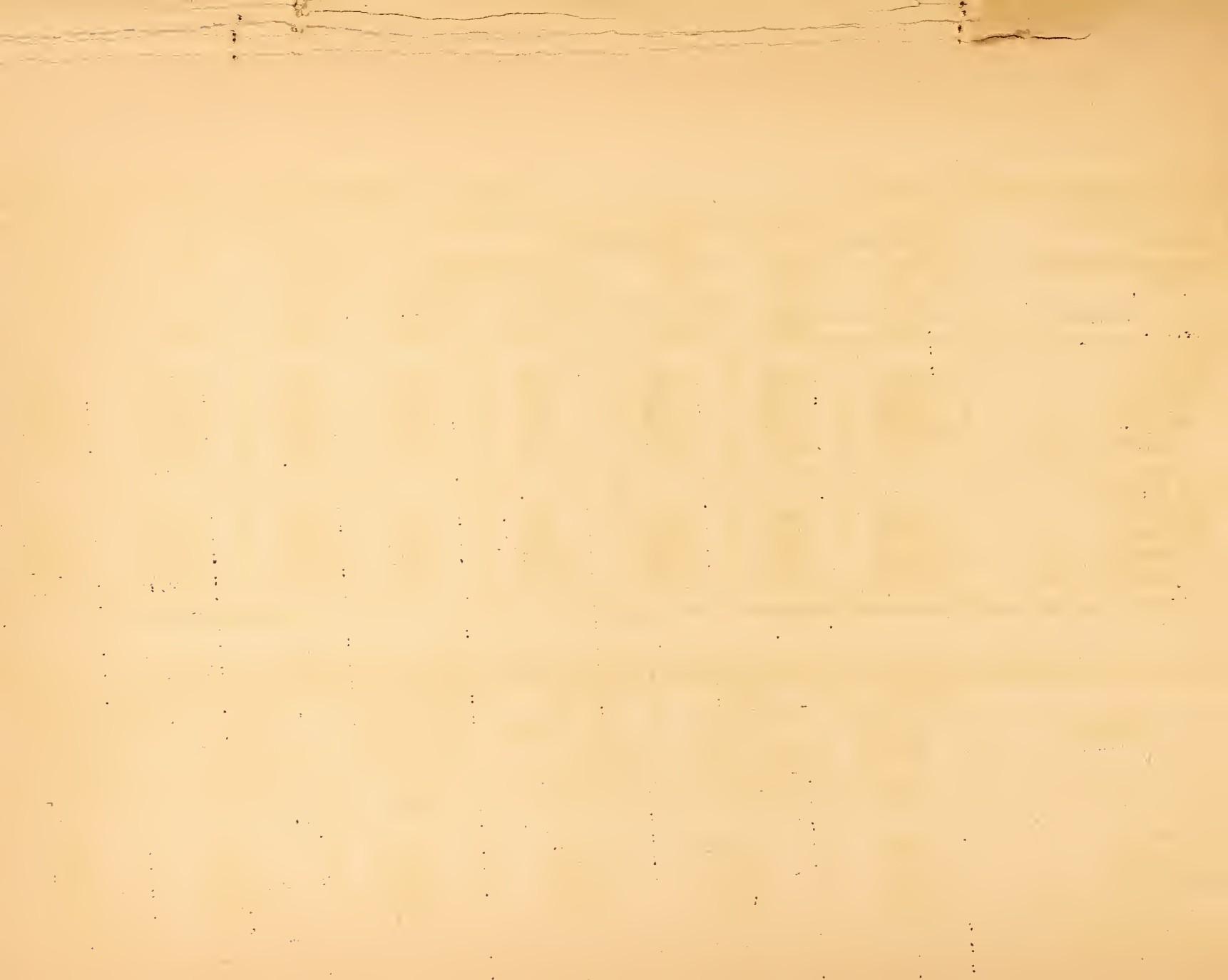
Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	: Manpower : Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943	: Numbers on Gross Losses	: Addition, : To Other Farms	: Natural : Net	: Farms in Required : Replace- : Losses	: Spring	: Numbers on Employment: Migration : Program : ment	: of 1943
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	: 27,530	: 1,050	: 1,025	: 180	: 1,800	: 550	: 3,505	: 24,625
Minnesota	: 17,975	: 700	: 670	: 80	: 800	: 350	: 1,900	: 16,075
Wisconsin	: 12,590	: 440	: 470	: 60	: 600	: 200	: 1,375	: 11,215
Regional Total	: 58,095	: 2,190	: 2,170	: 320	: 3,200	: 1,100	: 6,780	: 51,315
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	: 10,505	: 1,080	: 2,645	: 230	: 360	: 2,300	: 2,015	: 8,490
Minnesota	: 14,161	: 1,125	: 4,715	: 410	: 160	: 4,100	: 2,310	: 11,851
Wisconsin	: 10,041	: 930	: 4,600	: 400	: 120	: 4,000	: 2,050	: 7,991
Regional Total	: 34,707	: 3,135	: 11,960	: 1,040	: 640	: 10,400	: 6,375	: 28,332
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	: Families on : Number	: Available	: Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45	
	: Low-income : Producing	: for Man-	: Might Get : Might Be : Unavailable	
	: Farms in : Food on	: power Mobility	: FSA Food : Moved to : for Mobilization	
	: Spring : FSA Program	: zation in	: Production : Industrial : ration of	
	: of 1943 : Spring 1943	: Spring 1943	: Loans : Employment : Any Sort	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Michigan	: 24,025	: 4,930	: 19,095	: 8,355
Minnesota	: 16,075	: 8,525	: 7,550	: 2,930
Wisconsin	: 11,215	: 5,245	: 5,970	: 2,250
Regional Total	: 51,315	: 18,700	: 32,615	: 13,535

LOW-INCOME FARMS

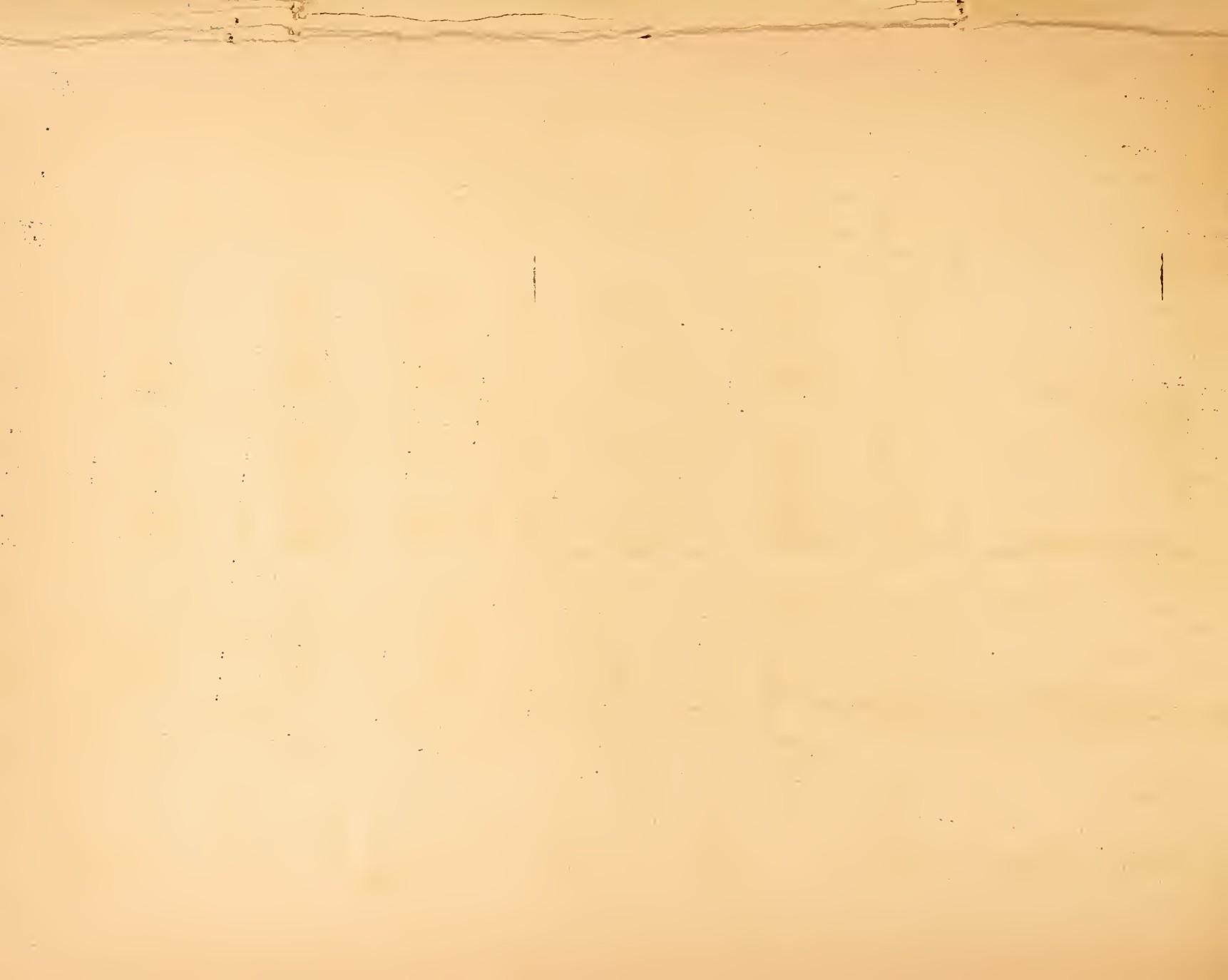
REGION II



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION III

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943	Replace-
	On Farms:		ments
	Numbers in	Gross Losses	that
	October 1942	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Operators</u>			
Illinois	152,231	1,815	350
Indiana	110,460	1,065	450
Iowa	182,783	2,015	300
Missouri	130,278	1,275	750
Ohio	136,368	1,360	500
Regional Total	712,120	7,530	2,350
<u>Family Workers</u>			
Illinois	19,204	1,250	1,900
Indiana	9,311	550	920
Iowa	37,254	1,400	2,220
Missouri	20,721	1,200	2,000
Ohio	12,421	800	1,300
Regional Total	98,911	5,200	8,340
<u>Hired Hands</u>			
Illinois	34,019	980	1,150
Indiana	14,940	470	550
Iowa	49,518	805	950
Missouri	14,987	890	1,050
Ohio	19,500	805	950
Regional Total	132,964	3,950	4,650
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>			
Illinois	44,366	1,790	3,150
Indiana	32,945	1,300	2,275
Iowa	42,522	1,700	2,975
Missouri	64,309	2,600	4,550
Ohio	44,855	1,790	3,150
Regional Total	228,997	9,180	16,100
MARKET PRODUCING FARMS			
			REGION III



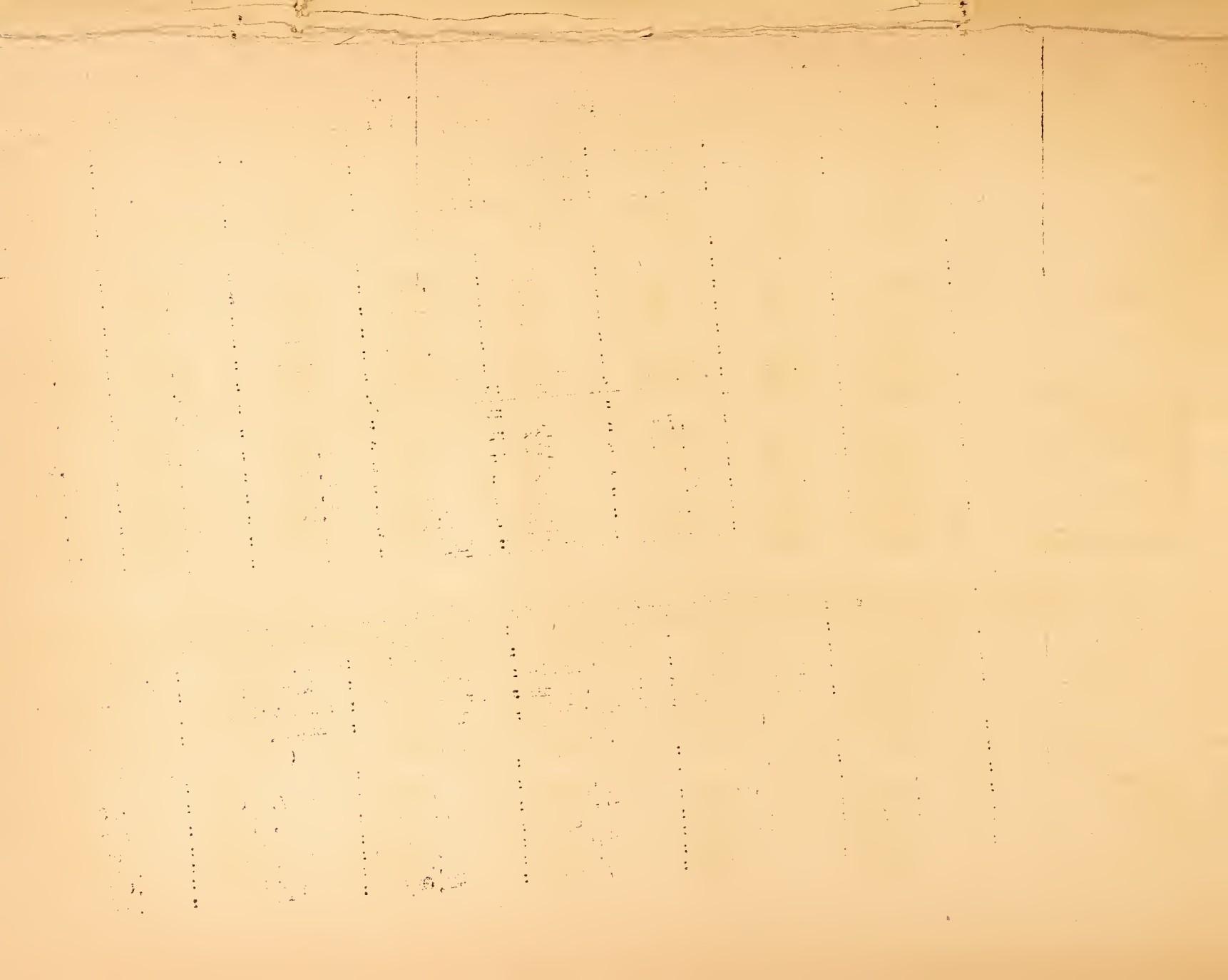
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION III

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	: Manpower : Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943	: Numbers on Gross Losses	: Addition, : To Other Farms	: Natural : Net	: Farms in Farms in Spring
	: in Oct. : Draft, : Indus- : Enlist- : trial	: Natural : Required	: Replace- : Program	: Losses	: of 1943
	: 1942 : ment	: Employment	: Migration	: ment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Operators</u>					
Illinois	: 22,802	: 875	: 850	: 140	: 1,400
Indiana	: 25,245	: 920	: 950	: 170	: 1,700
Iowa	: 7,048	: 260	: 260	: 10	: 100
Missouri	: 67,922	: 2,495	: 2,540	: 400	: 4,000
Ohio	: 32,516	: 1,230	: 1,220	: 210	: 2,100
Regional Total	: 155,533	: 5,780	: 5,820	: 930	: 9,300
<u>Family Workers</u>					
Illinois	: 7,730	: 835	: 2,760	: 240	: 290
Indiana	: 6,233	: 635	: 1,610	: 140	: 330
Iowa	: 6,216	: 490	: 3,450	: 300	: 20
Missouri	: 19,989	: 1,570	: 3,105	: 270	: 790
Ohio	: 8,885	: 930	: 2,185	: 190	: 430
Regional Total	: 49,053	: 4,460	: 13,110	: 1,140	: 1,860

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	: Families on : Number	: Available	: Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	: Low-income : Producing	: for man-	: Might Get : Might Be : Unavailable		
	: Farms in : Food on	: power Mobi-	: FSA Food : Moved to : for Motili-		
	: Spring : FSA Program	: lization in	: Production : Industrial : zation of		
	: of 1943 : Spring 1943	: Spring 1943	: Loans : Employment : Any Sort		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Illinois	: 19,992	: 4,750	: 15,242	: 6,602	: 7,920
Indiana	: 21,965	: 4,480	: 17,485	: 7,585	: 9,075
Iowa	: 6,528	: 5,965	: 563	: 3	: 500
Missouri	: 59,717	: 17,895	: 41,822	: 18,002	: 21,335
Ohio	: 28,391	: 5,560	: 22,831	: 9,831	: 11,930
Regional Total	: 136,593	: 38,650	: 97,943	: 42,623	: 51,260



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION IV

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers by States	Manpower		Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Replaces- ments that are Needed
	on Farms:	Numbers in October 1942	Gross Losses	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Operators							
Kentucky	83,773	1,145	600	580	580	1,165	1,165
North Carolina	157,674	2,635	850	1,075	1,075	2,410	2,085
Tennessee	82,747	1,135	650	570	570	1,215	910
Virginia	68,869	1,010	450	465	465	995	995
West Virginia	23,092	265	150	165	165	250	250
Regional Total	416,155	6,190	2,700	2,855	2,855	6,035	5,405
Family Workers							
Kentucky	46,753	2,900	4,390	2,290	2,290	5,000	5,000
North Carolina	117,266	4,050	7,210	6,140	6,140	5,120	4,435
Tennessee	43,824	2,450	3,890	2,140	2,140	4,200	3,155
Virginia	27,393	1,500	2,390	1,440	1,440	2,450	2,450
West Virginia	8,178	650	1,020	430	430	1,240	1,240
Regional Total	213,414	11,550	18,900	12,110	12,110	18,010	16,280
Hired Hands							
Kentucky	15,620	845	1,000	290	290	1,555	1,555
North Carolina	27,007	1,615	1,900	545	545	2,970	2,570
Tennessee	13,464	1,150	1,350	285	285	2,215	1,665
Virginia	24,366	1,230	1,450	240	240	2,440	2,440
West Virginia	3,647	300	350	80	80	570	570
Regional Total	84,104	5,140	6,050	1,740	1,740	7,750	8,800
Seasonal Laborers							
Kentucky	84,508	3,390	5,950	6,290	6,290	3,050	3,050
North Carolina	34,593	3,390	5,950	6,290	6,290	3,050	2,640
Tennessee	98,733	3,990	7,000	7,400	7,400	3,590	2,675
Virginia	68,634	2,680	4,725	4,995	4,995	2,410	2,410
West Virginia	17,433	700	1,225	1,295	1,295	630	630
Regional Total	353,901	14,150	24,850	26,270	26,270	12,750	11,405
MARKET PRODUCING FARMS							
							REGION IV



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION IV

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower		Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Numbers on Farms in Spring of 1943		
	On Farms:	Gross Losses	In Oct.	Draft	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Addition:	Net
Operators				Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses
Kentucky	107,222	3,985	1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment	
North Carolina	66,362	2,450			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tennessee	104,035	3,900							
Virginia	50,025	1,885							
West Virginia	37,116	1,400							
Regional Total	364,760	13,620							
Family Workers									
Kentucky	94,496	4,020							
North Carolina	79,159	2,645							
Tennessee	87,387	3,040							
Virginia	42,132	1,715							
West Virginia	26,922	1,080							
Regional Total	330,096	12,500							

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on Low-Income Farms in Spring of 1943	Number Producing Food on FSA Program	Available for Man- power Mobil- ization in Spring 1943	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Might Get FSA Food in Spring 1943	Might Be Moved To Industrial Production Loans	Night Be Industrial Employment	Unavailable for Mobili- zation of Any Sort
Kentucky	92,817	10,990	81,827	35,352	42,405		4,070
North Carolina	57,727	11,785	45,942	19,182	24,530		2,230
Tennessee	89,910	7,860	62,050	36,330	41,910		3,810
Virginia	43,505	8,055	35,450	15,170	18,590		1,690
West Virginia	32,201	4,560	27,641	11,921	14,410		1,310
Regional Total	316,160	13,250	272,910	117,955	141,845		13,110



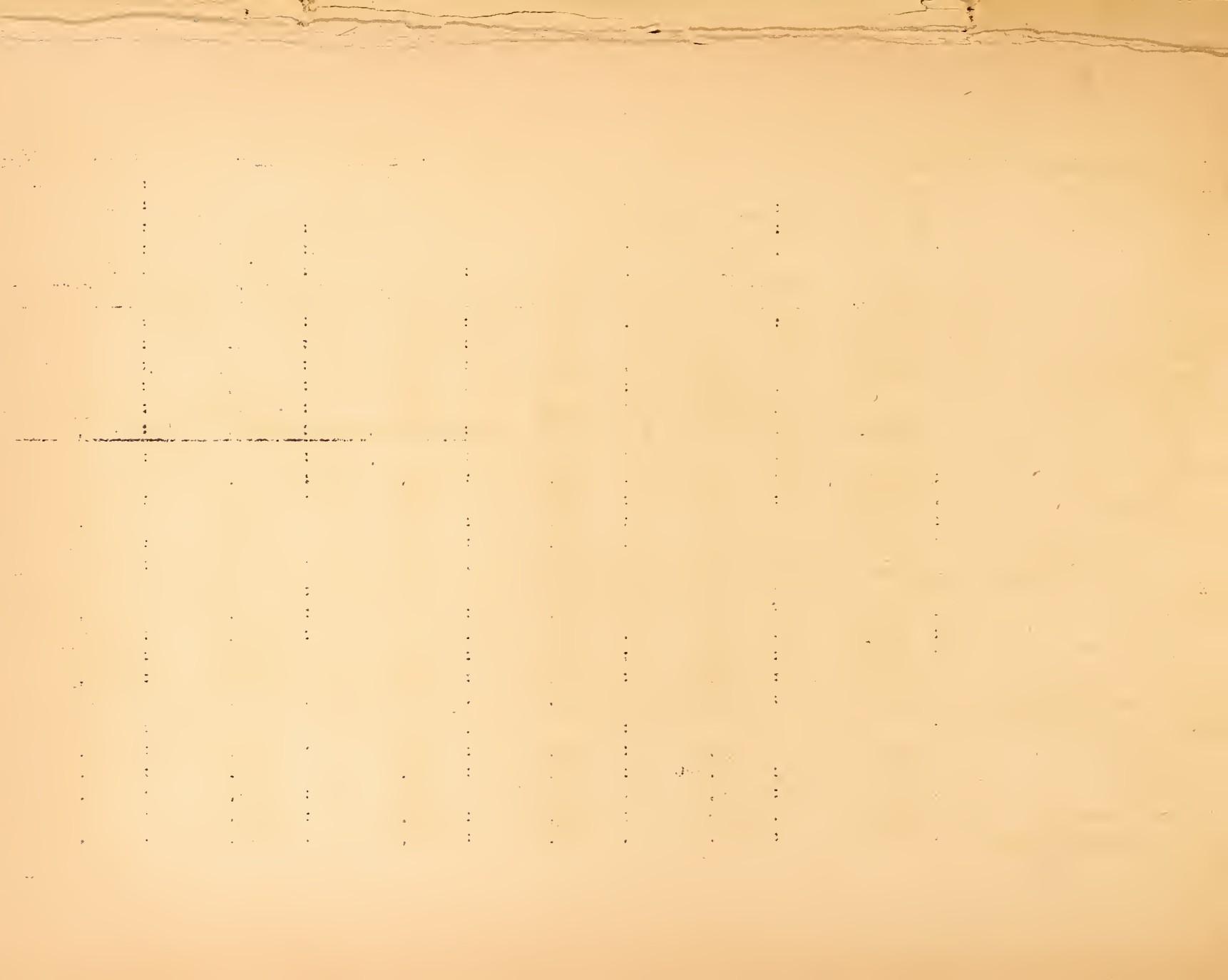
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION V

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers by States	Manpower On Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Replace- ments that are Needed
		Gross Losses		Additions by:	Net Losses	
		Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Operators</u>						
Alabama	55,883	850	550	385	1,015	465
Florida	23,344	360	150	160	350	345
Georgia	90,981	1,470	750	625	1,595	860
South Carolina	62,691	1,035	400	430	1,005	295
Regional Total	232,899	3,715	1,850	1,600	3,965	1,965
<u>Family Workers</u>						
Alabama	46,137	3,000	5,120	2,250	5,870	2,685
Florida	8,100	350	650	430	570	570
Georgia	72,749	3,250	5,750	3,800	5,200	2,805
South Carolina	106,272	2,450	5,600	5,550	2,500	730
Regional Total	233,258	9,050	17,120	12,030	14,140	6,790
<u>Hired Hands</u>						
Alabama	37,237	1,530	1,800	195	3,135	1,435
Florida	15,373	720	850	80	1,490	1,480
Georgia	34,049	2,510	2,950	315	5,145	2,775
South Carolina	15,747	2,170	2,550	215	4,505	1,320
Regional Total	102,406	6,930	8,150	805	14,275	7,010
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>						
Alabama	102,227	4,090	7,175	7,585	3,680	1,685
Florida	74,527	2,990	5,250	5,550	2,690	2,665
Georgia	116,611	4,590	8,050	8,510	4,130	2,230
South Carolina	87,173	3,490	6,125	6,475	3,140	915
Regional Total	380,538	15,160	26,600	28,120	13,640	7,495

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION V



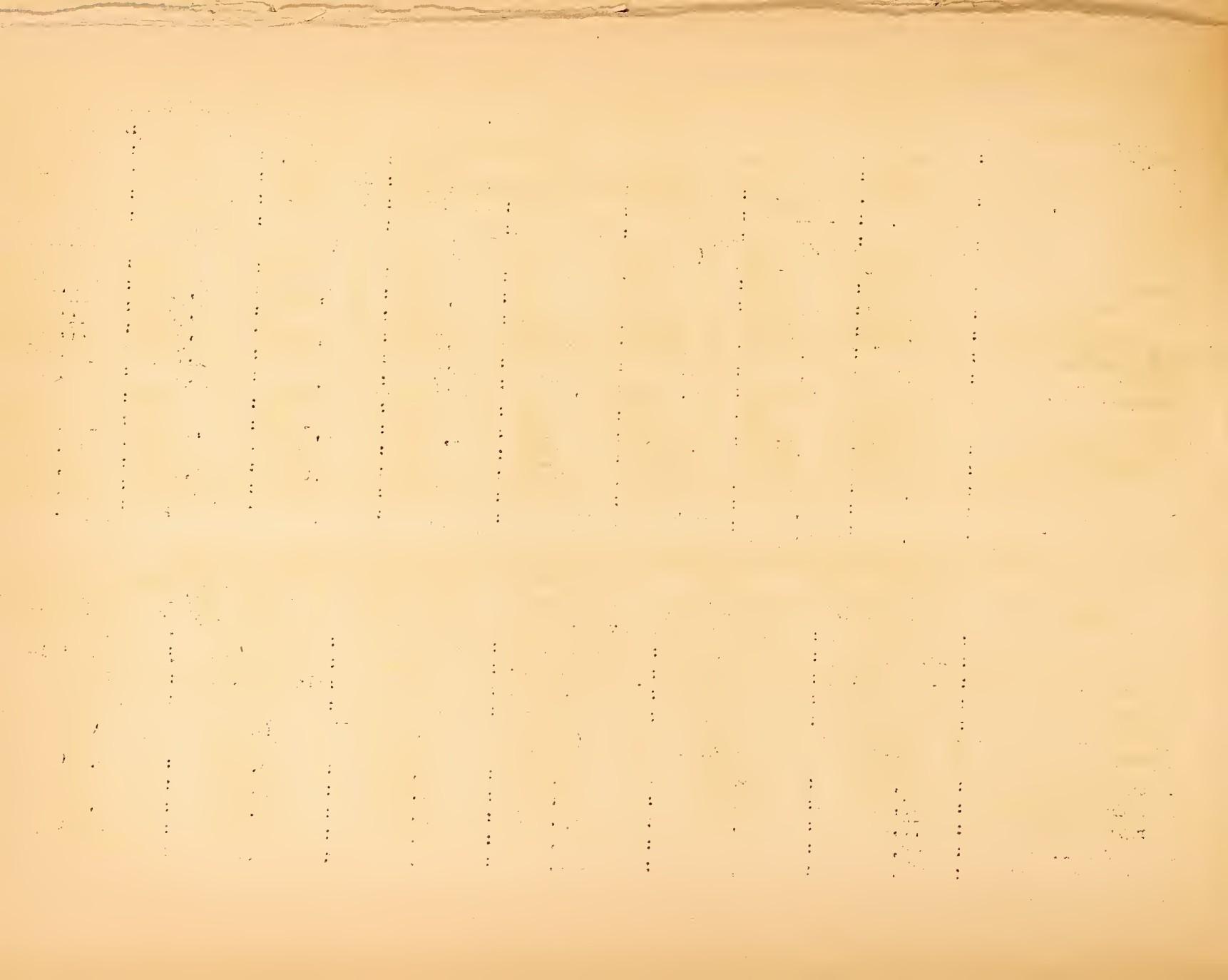
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION V

TABLE B. MANPOWER OF FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943	Numbers on			
On Farms of	On Farms:	Gross Losses	Addition, :	: Low-income		
Low-income Farmers, by States	Numbers	Draft, Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in
	in Oct.	Enlist-	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses
	1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	Spring
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Operators						
Alabama	133,395	4,995	4,995	830	8,300	2,530
Florida	20,113	745	755	90	900	355
Georgia	87,177	3,285	3,260	470	4,700	1,640
South Carolina	48,188	1,795	1,815	280	2,800	905
Regional Total	288,873	10,820	10,825	1,670	16,700	5,430
Family Workers						
Alabama	145,302	3,775	7,245	630	1,660	6,300
Florida	13,500	390	920	80	200	800
Georgia	100,051	3,085	6,900	600	940	6,000
South Carolina	55,728	1,370	6,555	570	560	5,700
Regional Total	314,581	8,620	21,620	1,880	3,360	18,800

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45	
	Low-income	Producing	for manpower	Might Get	
	Farms in	Food on	Mobilization	Might Be	
	Spring	FSA Program	in	FSA Food	
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Possible Mobilization	Moved to	
		Spring 1943	in	for Mobilization	
			Industrial	Industrial	
			Production	Employment	
			Loans	Any Sort	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Alabama	116,805	33,550	83,255	33,695	45,430
Florida	17,978	9,165	8,813	2,993	5,335
Georgia	77,102	33,655	43,447	15,367	25,740
South Carolina	42,403	16,780	25,623	8,583	15,620
Regional Total	254,288	93,150	161,138	60,638	92,125
LOW-INCOME FARMS					REGION V



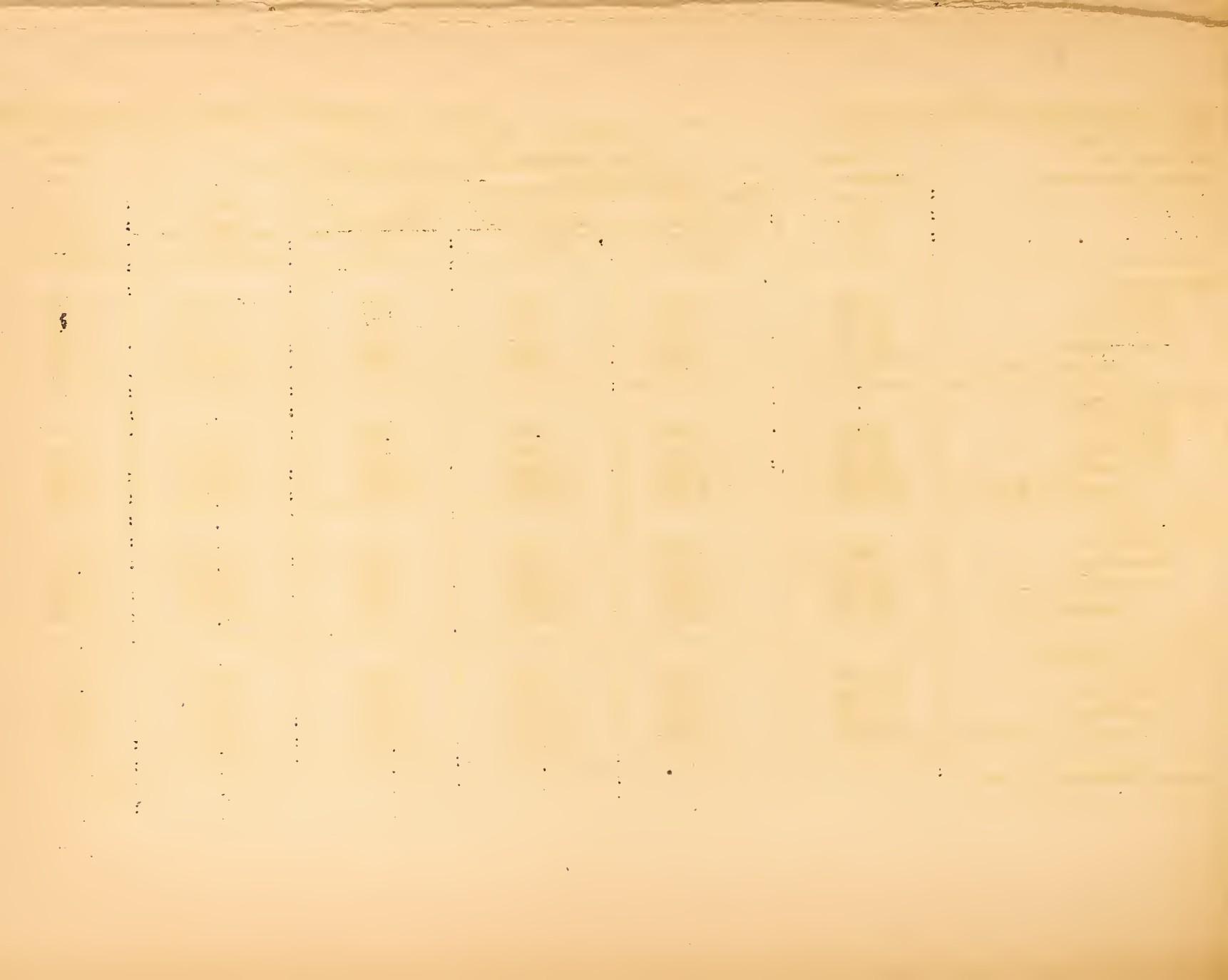
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VI

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower On Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Replace- ments that are Needed
		Gross Losses	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	:	81,355	1,205	700	560	1,345
Louisiana	:	49,095	750	450	340	860
Mississippi	:	<u>79,299</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>1,360</u>
Regional Total	:	<u>209,749</u>	<u>3,155</u>	<u>1,850</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>3,565</u>
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	:	46,622	2,200	3,600	2,095	3,705
Louisiana	:	39,595	1,850	3,280	1,780	3,350
Mississippi	:	<u>68,843</u>	<u>3,460</u>	<u>6,330</u>	<u>3,355</u>	<u>6,435</u>
Regional Total	:	<u>155,060</u>	<u>7,510</u>	<u>13,210</u>	<u>7,230</u>	<u>13,490</u>
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	:	8,996	2,000	2,350	280	4,070
Louisiana	:	11,008	1,825	2,150	170	3,805
Mississippi	:	<u>15,139</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>3,425</u>
Regional Total	:	<u>35,143</u>	<u>5,525</u>	<u>6,500</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>11,300</u>
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	:	109,375	4,390	7,700	8,140	3,950
Louisiana	:	106,097	4,290	7,525	7,955	3,860
Mississippi	:	<u>80,072</u>	<u>3,190</u>	<u>5,600</u>	<u>5,920</u>	<u>2,870</u>
Regional Total	:	<u>295,544</u>	<u>11,870</u>	<u>20,825</u>	<u>22,015</u>	<u>10,680</u>

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION VI



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VI

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

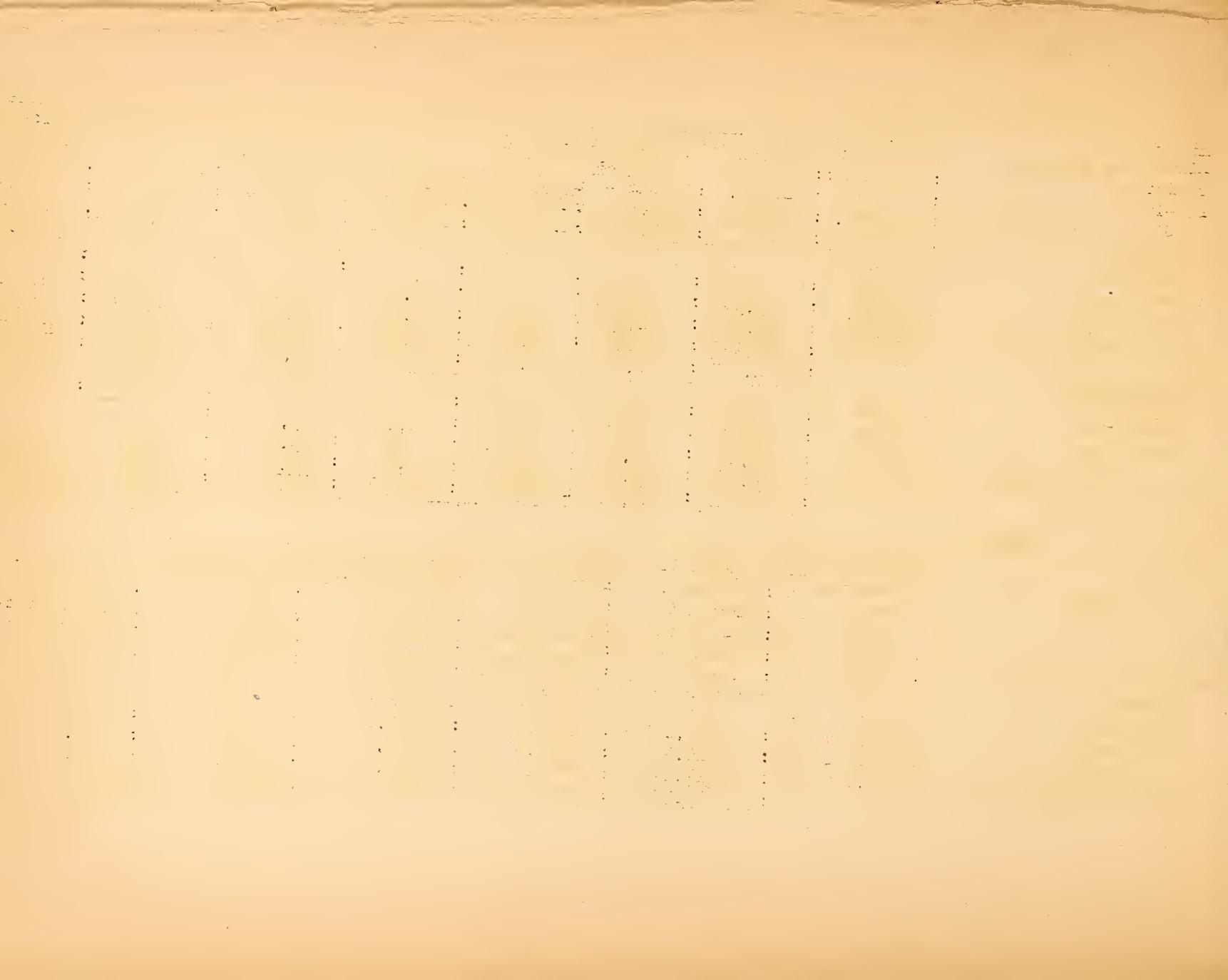
Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	Manpower : On Farms:: Numbers : in Oct. 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943 Gross Losses Draft, Enlist- ment Employment	To Other Farms Natural Required Migration	Addition, Natural Required Program	Net Losses Program	Farms in Spring of 1943	Low-income Farms in Spring of 1943	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 94,483	: 3,545	: 3,540	: 580	: 5,800	: 1,800	: 11,665	: 82,818
Louisiana	: 75,566	: 2,845	: 2,835	: 450	: 4,500	: 1,445	: 9,185	: 66,381
Mississippi	: 165,054	: 6,135	: 6,185	: 1,110	: 11,100	: 3,130	: 21,400	: 143,654
Regional Total	: 335,103	: 12,525	: 12,560	: 2,140	: 21,400	: 6,375	: 42,250	: 292,853
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 78,370	: 2,350	: 4,370	: 380	: 1,150	: 3,800	: 4,450	: 73,920
Louisiana	: 81,491	: 2,105	: 4,140	: 360	: 890	: 3,600	: 3,895	: 77,596
Mississippi	: 184,258	: 4,165	: 9,545	: 830	: 2,230	: 8,300	: 8,470	: 175,788
Regional Total	: 344,119	: 8,620	: 18,055	: 1,570	: 4,270	: 15,700	: 16,815	: 327,304

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on Farms in Spring of 1943	Number Producing Food on FSA Program	Available for manpower Mobilization in Spring 1943	Possible Mobilization of Operators	Might Get FSA Food	Might Be Moved to Industrial Production	Unavailable for Mobilization of Employment	1943-45 Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Arkansas	: 82,818	: 25,160	: 57,658	: 23,096	: 31,680	: 2,880		
Louisiana	: 66,381	: 20,950	: 45,431	: 18,311	: 24,860	: 2,260		
Mississippi	: 143,654	: 27,240	: 116,414	: 49,454	: 61,380	: 5,580		
Regional Total	: 292,853	: 73,350	: 219,503	: 90,863	: 117,920	: 10,720		

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION VI



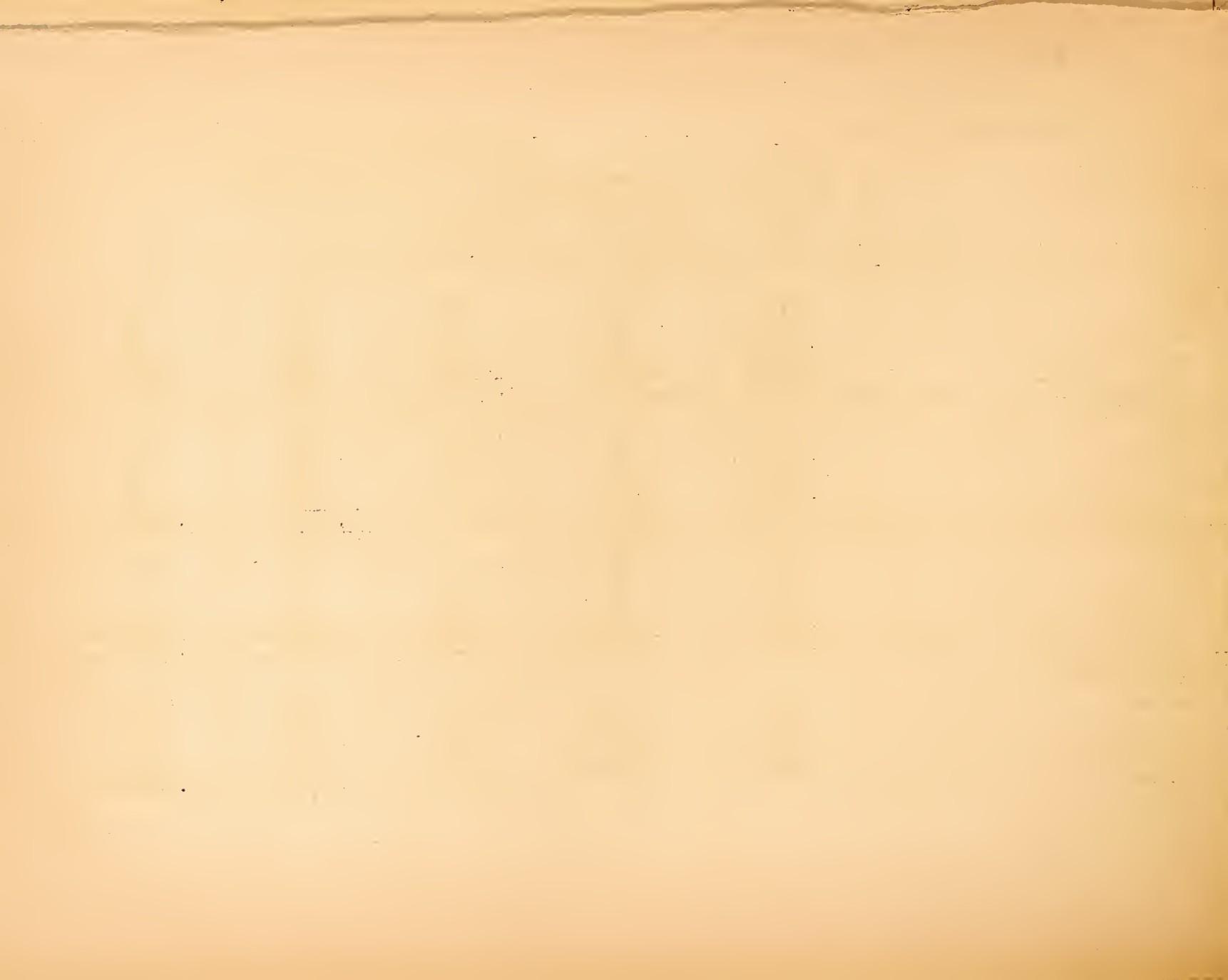
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VII

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower		Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943			Replace- ments that are Needed	
	on Farms:	Number in October 1942	Gross Losses	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	(6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Operators							
Kansas	99,060	1,250	440	695	995		995
Nebraska	86,249	1,020	340	605	755		755
North Dakota	55,649	890	190	385	695		695
South Dakota	51,097	530	180	355	355		355
Regional Total	292,055	3,690	1,150	2,040	2,890		2,800
Family Workers							
Kansas	13,999	800	1,270	1,415	655		655
Nebraska	17,850	850	1,360	1,810	400		400
North Dakota	16,431	1,050	1,510	1,665	895		895
South Dakota	11,675	500	770	1,180	90		90
Regional Total	59,955	3,200	4,910	6,070	2,040		2,040
Hired Hands							
Kansas	12,409	380	450	345	485		485
Nebraska	11,360	380	450	300	530		530
North Dakota	6,596	725	850	195	1,380		1,380
South Dakota	8,227	215	250	175	290		290
Regional Total	41,592	1,700	2,000	1,015	2,685		2,685
Seasonal Laborers							
Kansas	21,221	800	1,400	1,480	720		720
Nebraska	19,270	800	1,400	1,480	720		720
North Dakota	17,476	700	1,225	1,295	630		630
South Dakota	11,597	500	875	925	450		450
Regional Total	69,564	2,800	4,900	5,180	2,520		2,520

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION VII



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VII

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

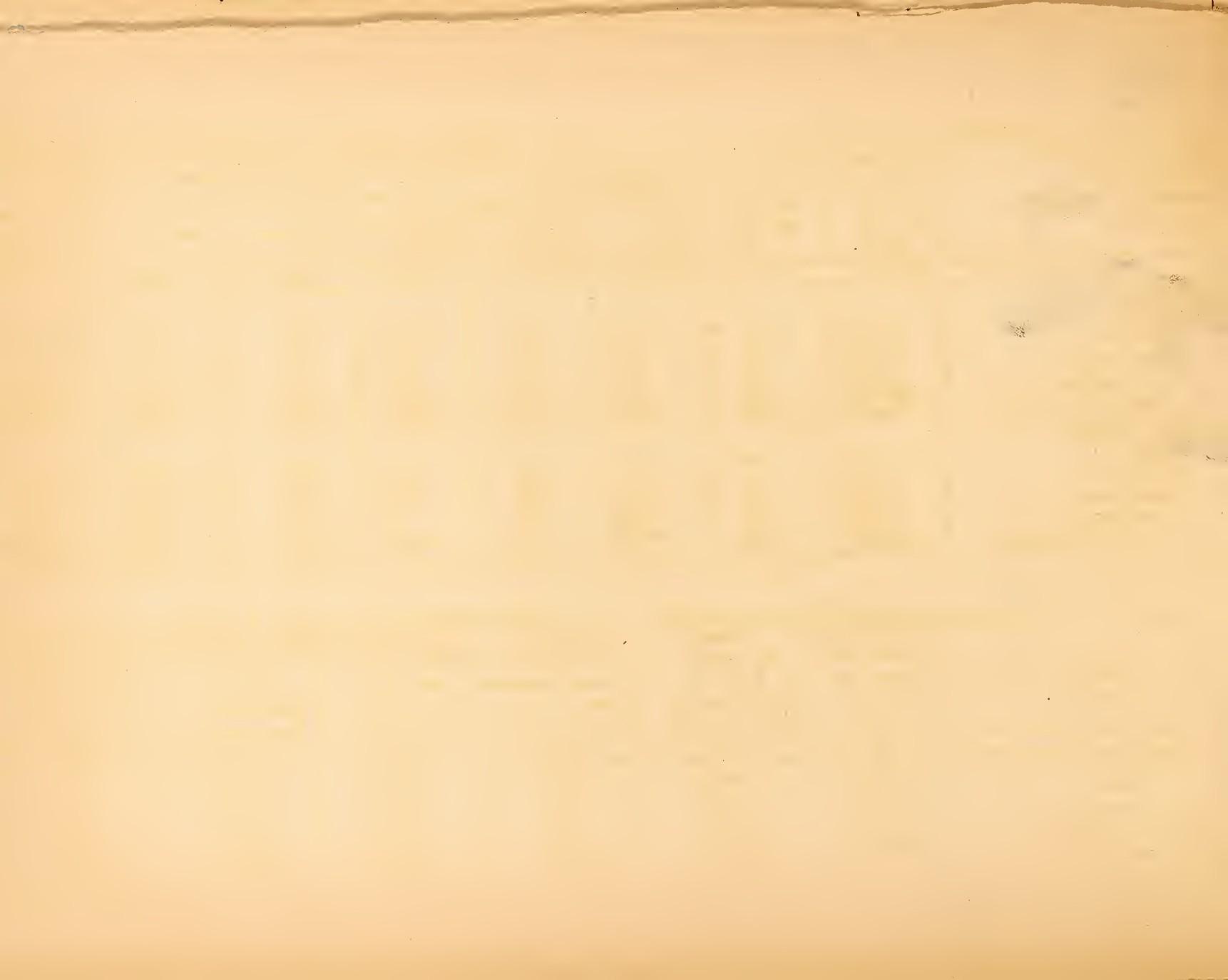
Kinds of Manpower	: Manpower :	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					: Numbers on	
On Farms of	: On Farms::	Gross Losses					: Addition, :	: Low-income
Low-income Farmers, by States	: Numbers :	Draft,	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Required	Farms in	
	: in Oct.	Elist-	trial	Natural	Migration	Program	Replace-	Spring
	: 1942	nent	Employment	Migration	Program	ment	ment	of 1943
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kansas	:	30,981	1,180	1,165	180	1,800	600	3,725
Nebraska	:	21,179	790	790	90	900	360	2,190
North Dakota	:	10,746	395	400	40	400	180	1,055
South Dakota	:	13,737	525	520	40	400	255	1,230
Regional Total	:	76,643	2,890	2,875	350	3,500	1,415	8,200
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kansas	:	8,081	640	1,725	150	360	1,500	1,375
Nebraska	:	7,220	590	1,955	170	180	1,700	1,195
North Dakota	:	5,419	685	1,725	150	80	1,500	1,140
South Dakota	:	4,885	390	1,265	110	80	1,100	745
Regional Total	:	25,605	2,305	6,670	580	700	5,800	4,455

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	: Families on	Number	: Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	: Low-income	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavail-
	: Farms in	Food on	power Mobiliz-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Motili-
	: Spring	FSA Program	zation in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	: of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kansas	:	27,256	8,805	18,451	7,651	9,900
Nebraska	:	18,989	11,140	7,849	2,749	4,675
North Dakota	:	9,691	6,045	3,646	1,186	2,255
South Dakota	:	12,507	6,710	3,797	1,217	2,365
Regional Total	:	68,443	34,700	33,743	12,803	19,195

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION VII



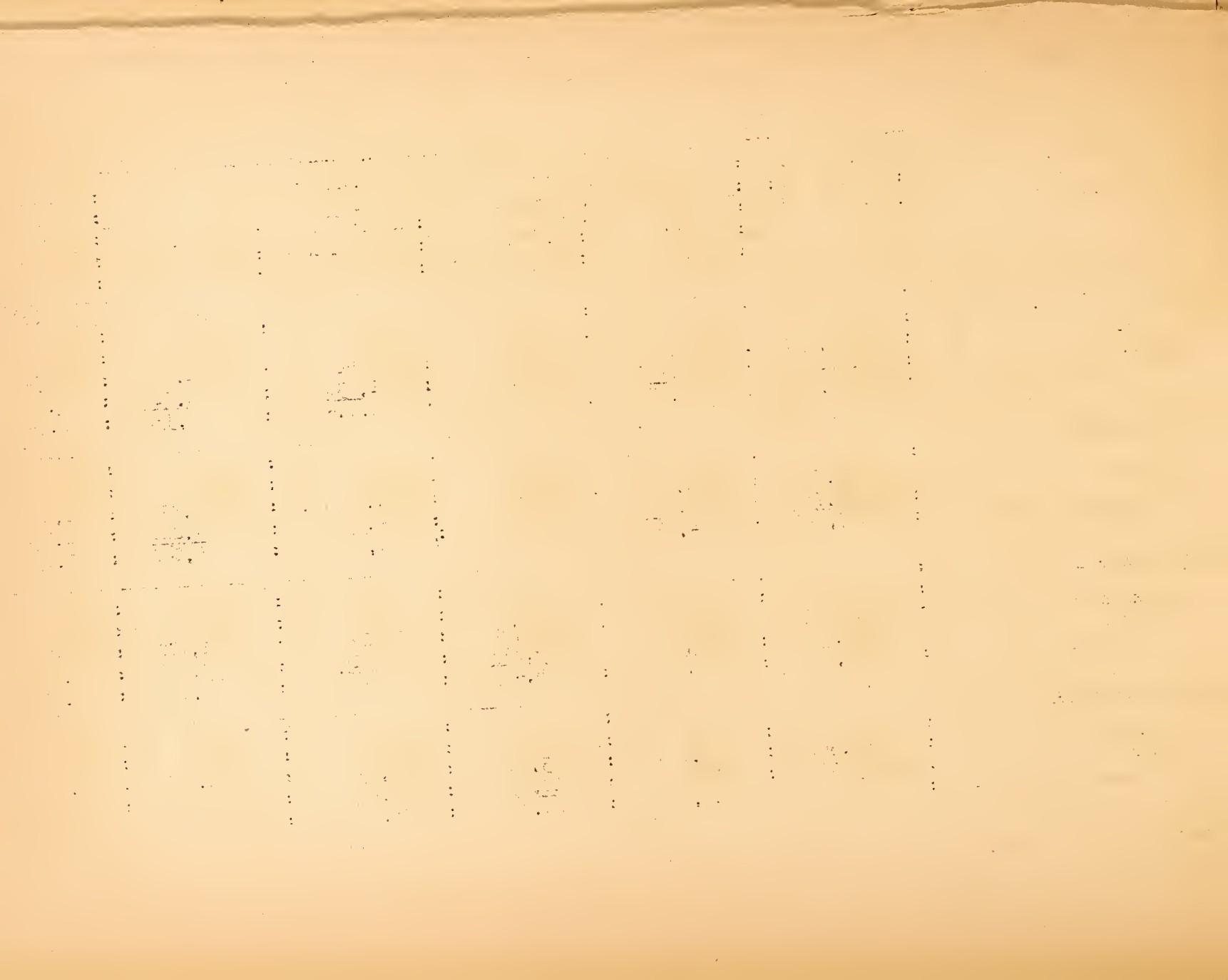
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VIII

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	: Manpower on Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				: Replace- ments that are Needed
		Gross Losses	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	:	84,132	1,180	445	585	1,040
Texas	:	<u>177,053</u>	<u>2,495</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>1,230</u>	<u>2,310</u>
Regional Total	:	261,185	3,675	1,490	1,815	3,350
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	:	34,758	1,330	2,060	1,560	1,830
Texas	:	<u>100,762</u>	<u>3,190</u>	<u>5,550</u>	<u>4,530</u>	<u>4,210</u>
Regional Total	:	135,520	4,520	7,610	6,090	6,040
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	:	11,197	670	790	290	1,170
Texas	:	<u>29,683</u>	<u>4,790</u>	<u>5,635</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>9,810</u>
Regional Total	:	40,880	5,460	6,425	905	10,980
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	:	51,566	2,065	3,625	3,830	1,860
Texas	:	<u>261,322</u>	<u>10,460</u>	<u>18,355</u>	<u>19,400</u>	<u>9,415</u>
Regional Total	:	312,888	12,525	21,980	23,230	11,275

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION VIII



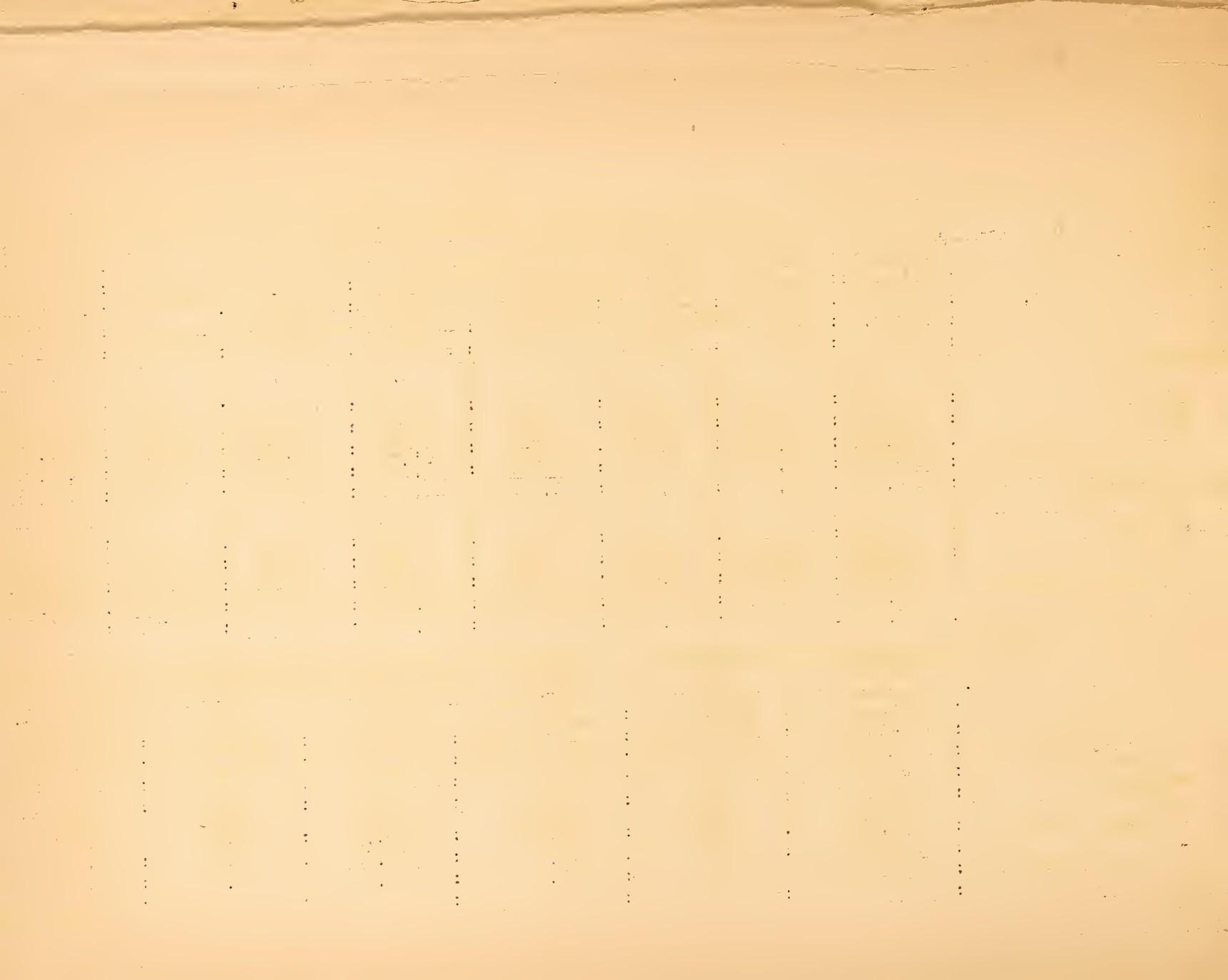
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VIII

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943	Numbers on Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States					
Operators	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Oklahoma	: 59,345	: 2,245	: 2,225	: 340	: 3,400	: 1,135	: 7,075	: 52,270
Texas	: 114,869	: 4,290	: 4,300	: 770	: 7,700	: 2,200	: 14,860	: 100,009
Regional Total	: 174,214	: 6,535	: 6,525	: 1,110	: 11,100	: 3,335	: 21,935	: 152,279
Family Workers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	: 38,416	: 1,305	: 2,495	: 210	: 680	: 2,170	: 2,520	: 35,896
Texas	: 106,995	: 3,085	: 7,235	: 630	: 1,540	: 6,290	: 6,200	: 100,795
Regional Total	: 145,411	: 4,390	: 9,730	: 840	: 2,220	: 8,460	: 8,720	: 136,691

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

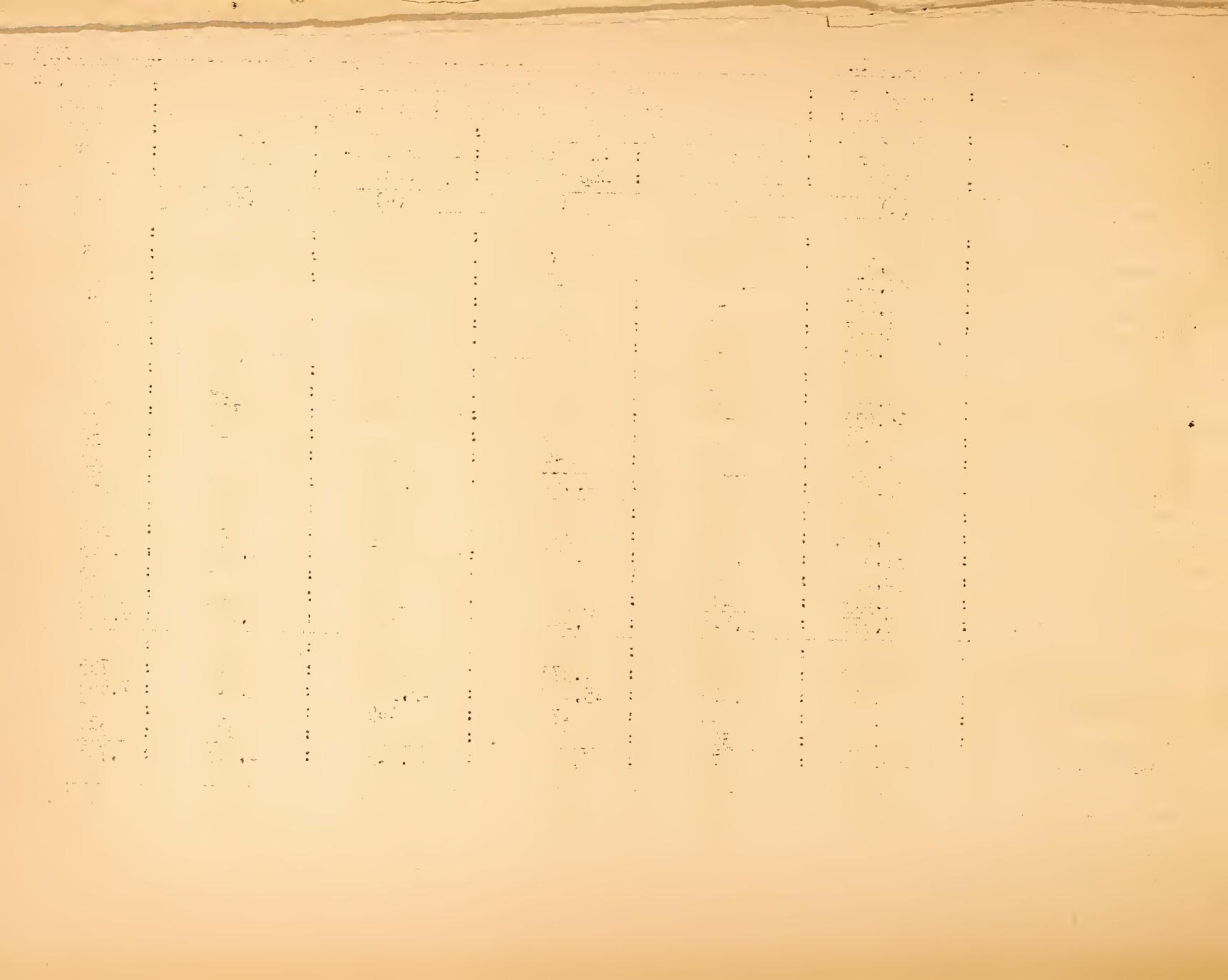
State	Families on Farms in Spring of 1943	Number Producing Food on FSA Program in Spring 1943	Available for Manpower Mobilization in Spring 1943	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
				Might Get FSA Food	Might Be Moved to Industrial Production	Unavailable for Mobilization of Employment Any Sort
Oklahoma	: 52,270	: 17,260	: 35,010	: 14,735	: 10,590	: 1,665
Texas	: 100,009	: 17,965	: 82,044	: 35,724	: 42,460	: 3,860
Regional Total	: 152,279	: 35,225	: 117,054	: 50,459	: 61,050	: 5,545



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION IX

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower On Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Replace- ments that are Needed
		Gross Losses Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Net Losses	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>						
Arizona	7,366	85	20	50	55	55
California	88,171	1,280	210	605	885	870
Nevada	2,212	40	10	10	40	40
Utah	15,885	205	60	110	155	150
Regional Total	113,634	1,610	300	775	1,135	1,115
<u>Family Workers</u>						
Arizona	2,226	50	120	120	50	50
California	18,035	450	900	1,030	320	320
Nevada	461	20	20	25	15	15
Utah	3,055	100	140	170	70	70
Regional Total	23,777	620	1,180	1,345	455	455
<u>Hired Hands</u>						
Arizona	2,969	255	300	25	530	520
California	39,346	2,890	3,400	305	5,985	5,865
Nevada	2,838	45	50	10	85	85
Utah	2,824	125	150	55	220	215
Regional Total	47,977	3,315	3,900	395	6,820	6,685
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>						
Arizona	22,190	900	1,575	1,665	810	795
California	212,870	8,575	15,050	15,910	7,715	7,555
Nevada	2,230	100	175	185	90	90
Utah	8,036	300	525	555	270	265
Regional Total	245,326	9,875	17,325	18,315	8,885	8,705



THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, REGION IX

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower : Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on Farms in Spring of 1943											
	on Farms:	Gross Losses	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Addition :												
	Numbers	Draft	Indus- trial	Enlist- ment	Natural	Acquired	Replaces- ment	Losses	Program	ment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Operators																		
Arizona	6,247	240	235	50	500	130	895	5,352										
California	6,265	240	235	40	400	125	790	5,475										
Nevada	517	15	15	0	0	5	25	492										
Utah	2,894	115	115	10	100	55	285	2,609										
Regional Total	15,923	610	600	100	1,000	315	1,995	13,928										
Family Workers																		
Arizona	3,354	100	230	20	90	200	240	3,114										
California	9,085	785	1,150	100	80	1,000	1,115	7,970										
Nevada	283	45	115	10	10	100	80	203										
Utah	1,471	100	230	20	20	200	170	1,301										
Regional Total	11,193	1,030	1,725	150	200	1,500	1,605	12,500										

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	on Low-Income Farms in Spring 1943	Producing Food on FSI Program Spring 1943	for Man- power Mobi- lization in Spring 1943	Might Get FSI Food Production Lands	Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment	Unavailable for Mobi- lization of any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arizona	5,352	1,445	3,907	1,087	2,585	235
California	5,475	3,935	2,440	280	1,980	180
Nevada	492	175	317	137	165	15
Utah	2,609	1,845	764	11	660	60
Regional Total	13,928	8,500	7,428	1,548	5,390	490
LOW-INCOME FARMS						REGION IX



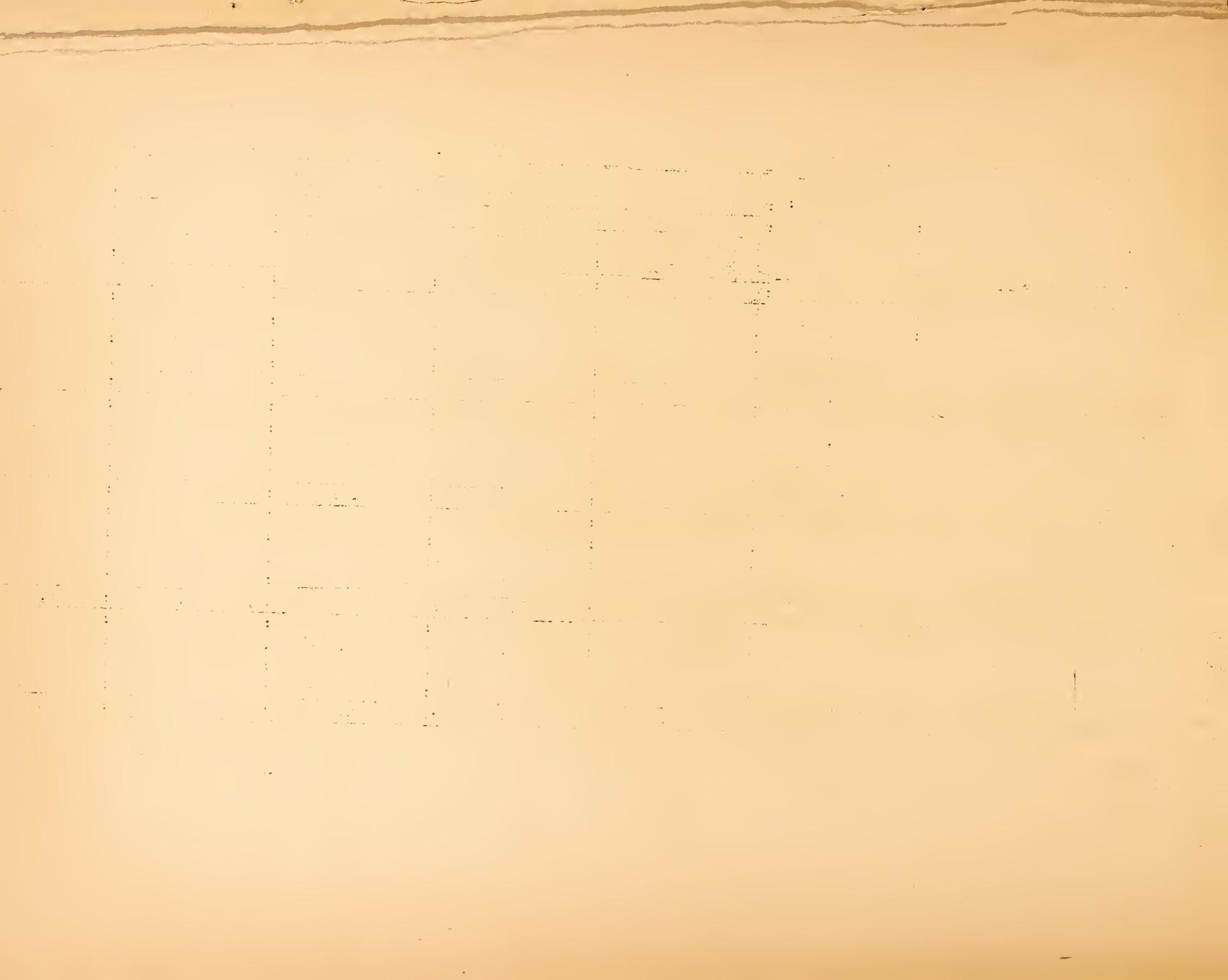
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION X.

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower		Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943			Replace-
	on Farms:	Number in October 1942	Gross Losses	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	ments that are Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>	:					
Colorado	:	31,467	405	140	220	325
Montana	:	28,059	405	140	195	350
Wyoming	:	10,629	125	20	70	75
Regional Total	:	<u>70,155</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>750</u>
<u>Family Workers</u>	:					
Colorado	:	9,979	300	480	550	230
Montana	:	7,447	250	370	410	210
Wyoming	:	3,029	50	120	165	5
Regional Total	:	<u>20,455</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>1,125</u>	<u>445</u>
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:					
Colorado	:	11,381	380	450	110	720
Montana	:	12,893	380	450	5	825
Wyoming	:	11,210	130	150	40	240
Regional Total	:	<u>35,484</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>1,785</u>
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:					
Colorado	:	26,810	995	1,750	1,850	895
Montana	:	16,610	700	1,225	1,295	630
Wyoming	:	6,528	300	525	555	270
Regional Total	:	<u>49,948</u>	<u>1,995</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>1,795</u>

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION X



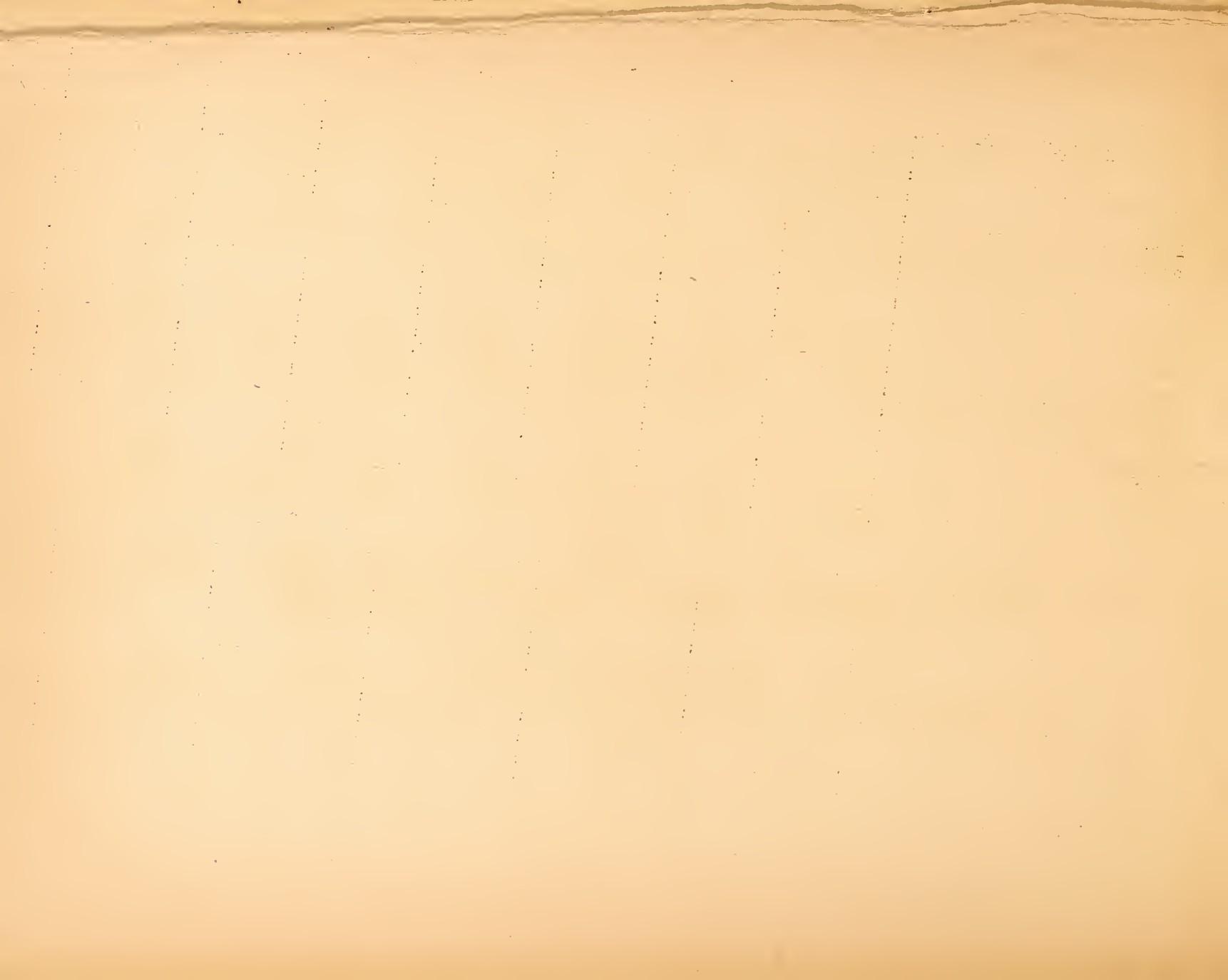
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION X

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower : Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943							Numbers on Low-Income Farms in Spring of 1943	
	on Farms:		Gross Losses			Addition:			
	Numbers in Oct. 1942	Draft, Enlist- ment	Indus- trial Employment	To Other Farms Natural Migration	Natural Required Program	Net Replace- ment	Losses		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Colorado	: 10,416	: 395	: 390	: 50	: 500	: 195	: 1,140	: 9,276	
Montana	: 6,078	: 220	: 230	: 30	: 300	: 110	: 670	: 5,408	
Wyoming	: 1,754	: 85	: 65	: 10	: 100	: 50	: 210	: 1,544	
Regional Total	: 18,248	: 700	: 685	: 90	: 900	: 355	: 2,020	: 16,228	
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Colorado	: 6,327	: 295	: 690	: 60	: 90	: 600	: 535	: 5,792	
Montana	: 3,651	: 145	: 460	: 40	: 80	: 400	: 325	: 3,326	
Wyoming	: 1,249	: 50	: 230	: 20	: 10	: 200	: 110	: 1,139	
Regional Total	: 11,227	: 490	: 1,380	: 120	: 180	: 1,200	: 970	: 10,257	

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	on Low-Income Farms in Spring of 1943	Producing Food on FSA Program Spring 1943	for Man-power Mobilization in Spring 1943	Might Get FSA Food Production Loans	Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment	Unavailable for Mobilization of Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Colorado	: 9,276	: 4,565	: 4,711	: 1,891	: 2,535	: 235
Montana	: 5,408	: 1,725	: 3,683	: 1,583	: 1,925	: 175
Wyoming	: 1,544	: 1,110	: 434	: 74	: 330	: 30
Regional Total	: 16,228	: 7,400	: 8,828	: 3,543	: 4,340	: 400



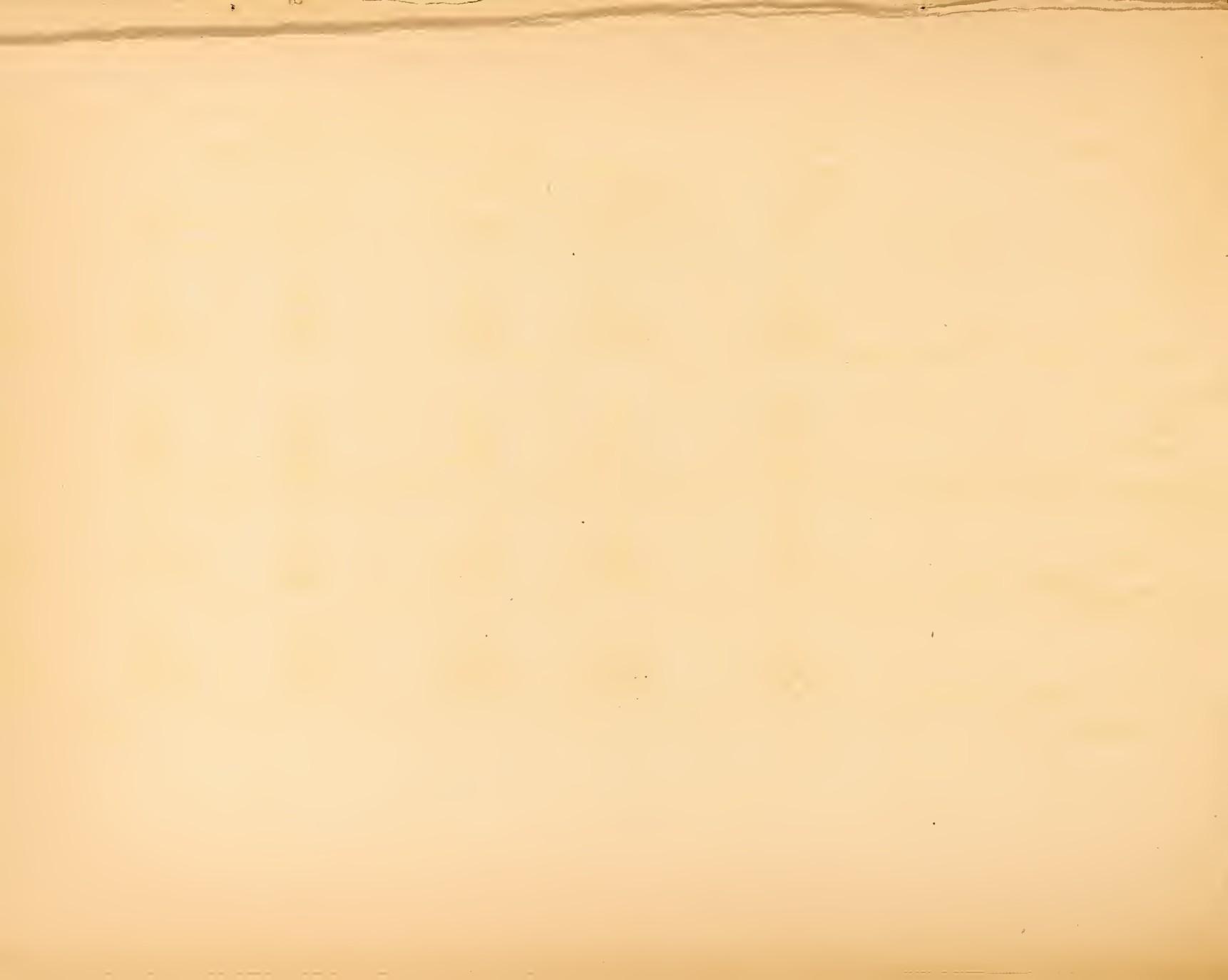
THE U.S. L MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XI

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower on Farms:		Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943			Replaces ments	
	Numbers in October 1942	(1)	Gross Losses	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Net Losses
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
<u>Operators</u>							
Idaho	30,870	555	150	215	340	335	
Oregon	32,788	555	150	220	335	330	
Washington	40,383	635	150	275	360	355	
Regional Total	104,041	1,745	450	710	1,035	1,020	
<u>Family Workers</u>							
Idaho	6,268	200	300	345	155	150	
Oregon	4,859	150	270	275	145	140	
Washington	5,786	200	330	325	205	200	
Regional Total	16,913	550	900	945	505	490	
<u>Hired Hands</u>							
Idaho	7,848	425	500	105	820	810	
Oregon	8,600	555	650	115	1,090	1,070	
Washington	9,029	685	800	140	1,345	1,330	
Regional Total	25,477	1,665	1,950	360	3,255	3,210	
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>							
Idaho	21,655	900	1,575	1,665	810	795	
Oregon	31,402	1,200	2,100	2,220	1,080	1,060	
Washington	37,753	1,495	2,625	2,775	1,345	1,315	
Regional Total	90,810	3,595	6,300	6,660	3,235	3,170	

REGION XI

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS



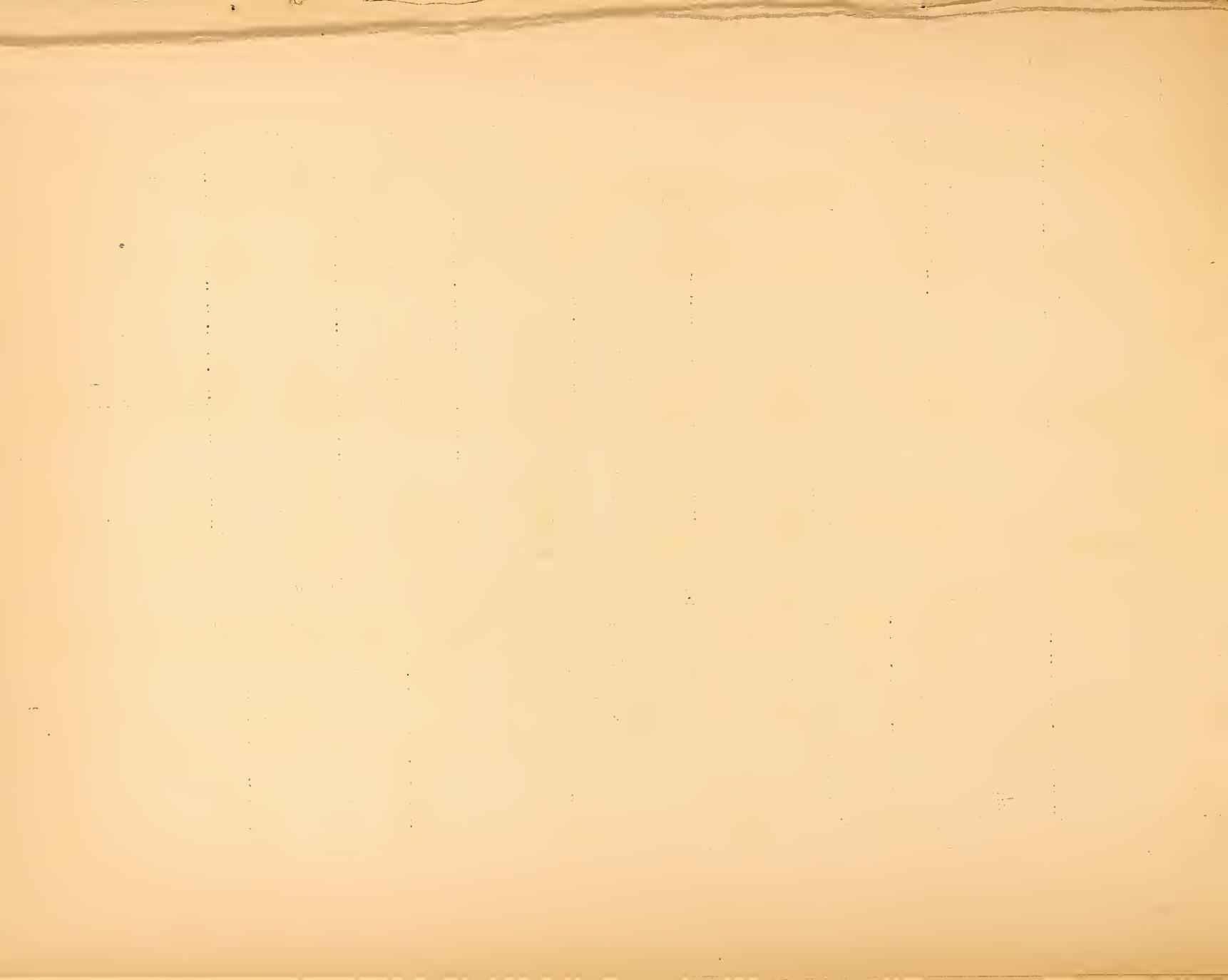
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XI

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OR LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower: on Farms: Numbers in Oct. 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on Farms in Spring of 1943
		Gross Losses	Draft	Indus- trial	To Other Farms	Natural Required	Replace- ment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Operators								
Idaho	3,984	175	150	20	200	90	455	3,529
Oregon	9,237	350	345	60	600	180	1,175	8,062
Washington	11,726	440	445	80	800	230	1,535	10,191
Regional Total	24,947	965	940	160	1,600	500	3,165	21,782
Family Workers								
Idaho	2,598	100	345	30	40	300	215	2,383
Oregon	4,309	145	460	40	120	400	365	3,944
Washington	5,926	245	460	40	160	400	505	5,421
Regional Total	12,833	490	1,265	110	320	1,100	1,025	11,748

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

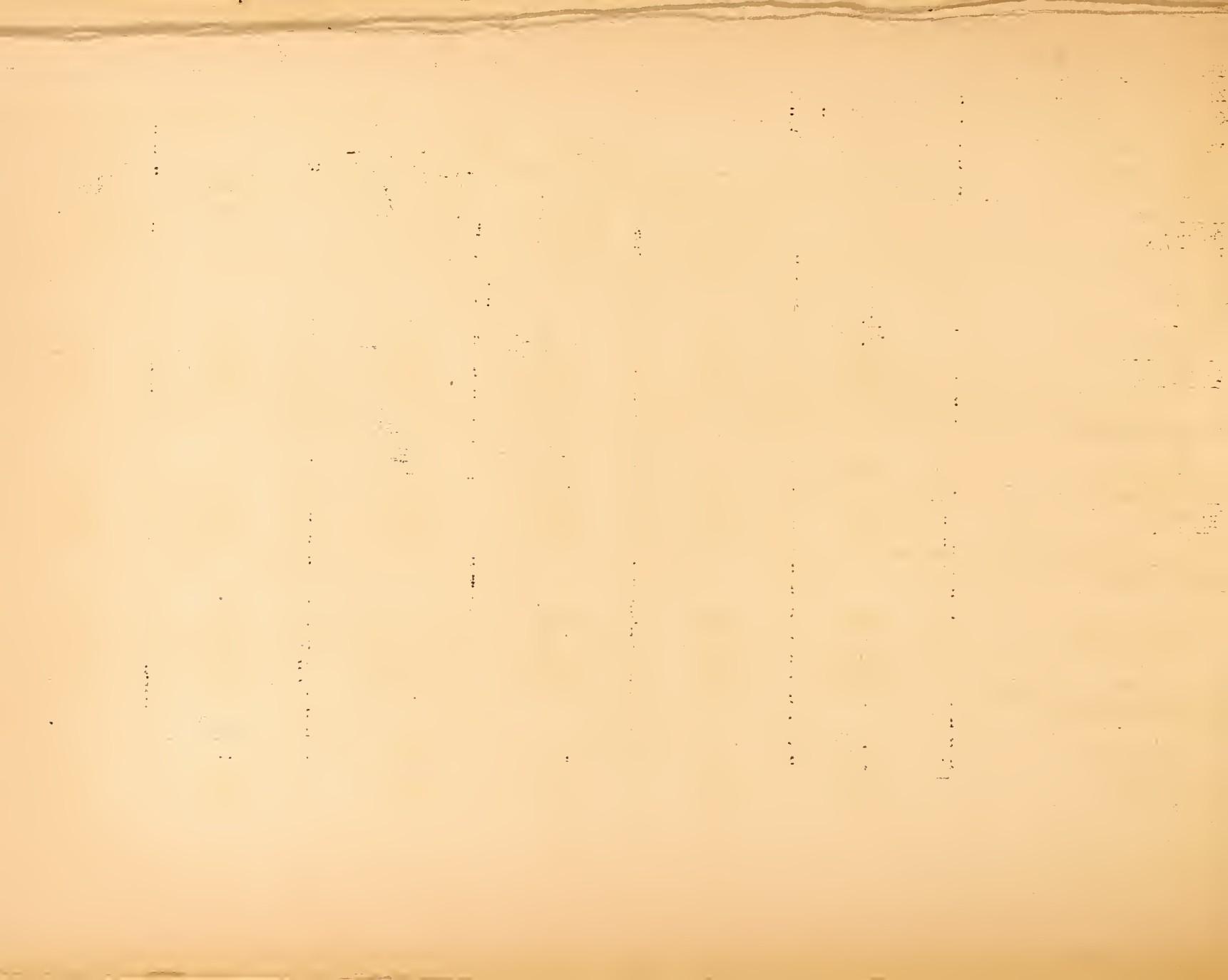
State	Families on Low-Income Farms in Spring 1943	Number Producing Food on FSA Program Spring 1943	Available for Man- power Mobiliza- tion in Spring 1943	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		Unavailable for Mobiliza- tion of Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Might Get FSA Food Production Spring 1943	Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment	
				(4)	(5)	(6)
Idaho	3,529	1,755	1,774	634	1,045	95
Oregon	8,062	1,320	6,742	2,962	3,465	315
Washington	10,191	2,025	8,166	3,486	4,290	390
Regional Total	21,782	5,100	15,682	7,082	8,800	800



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XII

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943	Replace-			
On Farms of	On Farms:	Gross Losses	ments			
Market Producers, by States	Numbers in	Draft and Industrial Employment	that			
	October 1942	Enlistment	are Needed			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	: 1,195	: 15	: 10	: 10	: 15	: 15
New Mexico	: 12,819	: 165	: 50	: 100	: 115	: 80
Texas	: <u>25,525</u>	: <u>360</u>	: <u>150</u>	: <u>175</u>	: <u>335</u>	: <u>140</u>
Regional Total	: 39,539	: 540	: 210	: 285	: 465	: 235
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	: 3,986	: 200	: 300	: 220	: 280	: 280
New Mexico	: 494	: 20	: 30	: 25	: 25	: 20
Texas	: <u>14,526</u>	: <u>460</u>	: <u>800</u>	: <u>650</u>	: <u>610</u>	: <u>260</u>
Regional Total	: 19,006	: 680	: 1,130	: 895	: 915	: 560
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	: 5,445	: 295	: 350	: 45	: 600	: 600
New Mexico	: 171	: 10	: 10	: 5	: 15	: 10
Texas	: <u>4,279</u>	: <u>690</u>	: <u>815</u>	: <u>90</u>	: <u>1,415</u>	: <u>600</u>
Regional Total	: 9,895	: 995	: 1,175	: 140	: 2,030	: 1,210
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oklahoma	: 19,533	: 900	: 1,575	: 1,665	: 810	: 810
New Mexico	: 732	: 30	: 50	: 55	: 25	: 20
Texas	: <u>37,674</u>	: <u>1,510</u>	: <u>2,645</u>	: <u>2,800</u>	: <u>1,355</u>	: <u>575</u>
Regional Total	: 57,939	: 2,440	: 4,270	: 4,520	: 2,190	: 1,405



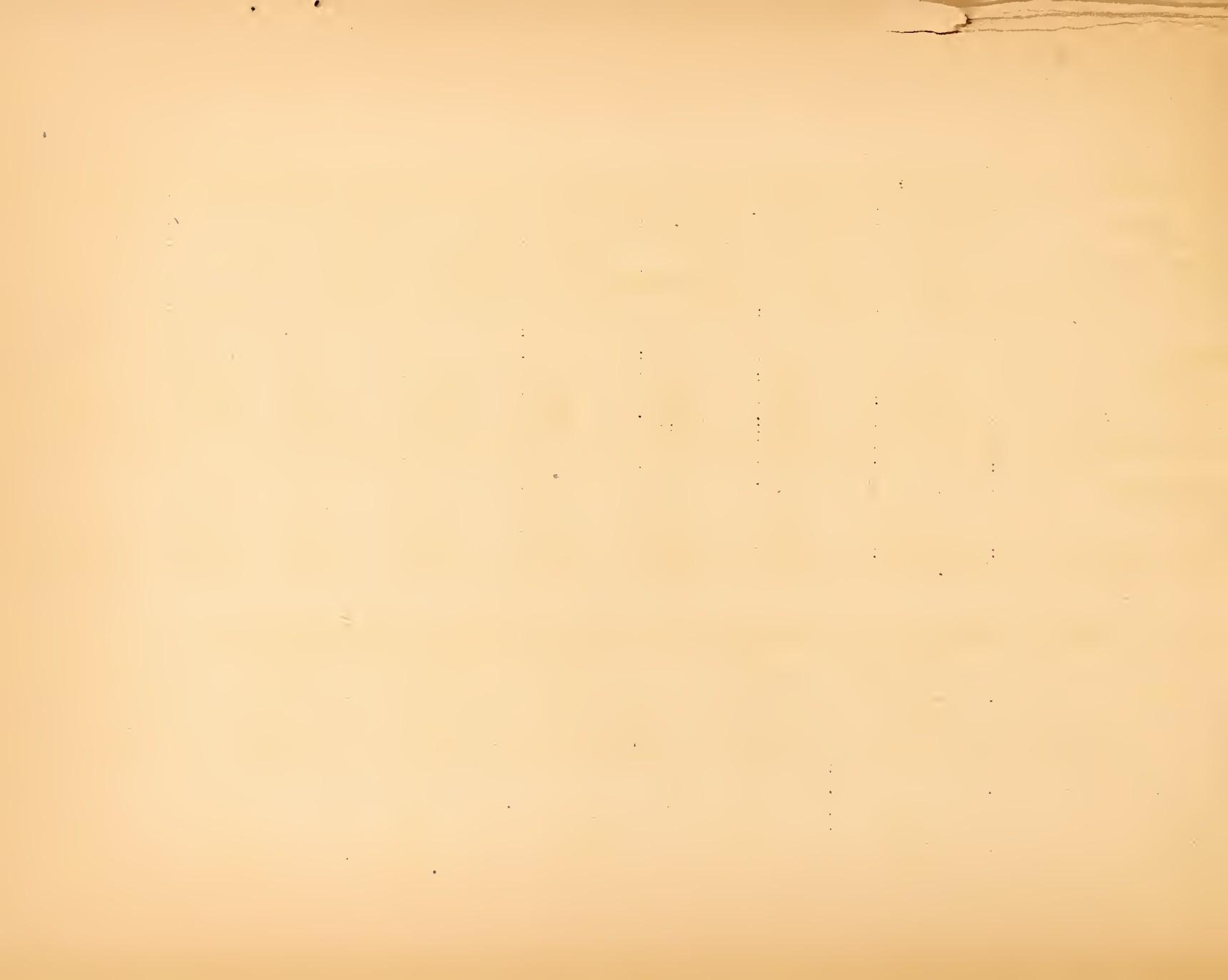
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XII

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower : Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on Farms in Spring of 1943
	on Farms:	Gross Losses	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Losses	
	Numbers : in Oct. 1942	Draft, Enlist- ment	Industrial Employment	Natural Migration	Required Program	Replace- ment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
New Mexico	: 12,614	: 480	: 475	: 40	: 400	: 230	: 1,164
Oklahoma	: 1,955	: 75	: 75	: 10	: 100	: 40	: 220
Texas	: 16,561	: 620	: 620	: 110	: 1,100	: 320	: 2,131
Regional Total	: 31,130	: 1,175	: 1,170	: 160	: 1,600	: 590	: 3,515
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
New Mexico	: 6,616	: 230	: 460	: 40	: 80	: 400	: 470
Oklahoma	: 546	: 20	: 35	: 10	: 20	: 30	: 55
Texas	: 15,425	: 445	: 1,045	: 90	: 220	: 910	: 890
Regional Total	: 22,587	: 755	: 1,540	: 140	: 320	: 1,340	: 1,415

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	on Low-Income Producing Farms in Spring of 1943	Producing Food on FSA Program Spring 1943	for Manpower Mobilization in Spring 1943	Might Get FSA Food Loans	Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment	Unavailable for Mobilization of Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
New Mexico	: 11,450	: 8,450	: 3,000	: 840	: 1,980	: 180
Oklahoma	: 1,735	: 540	: 1,195	: 535	: 605	: 55
Texas	: 14,430	: 2,585	: 11,845	: 5,185	: 6,105	: 555
Regional Total	: 27,615	: 11,575	: 16,040	: 6,560	: 8,690	: 790



MANPOWER IN AGRICULTURE FOR 1943

I. Explanation of Procedures Used in Arriving at Statistical Estimates of the Manpower Situation in Agriculture for 1943.^{a/}

A. Definition of "Market-Producing" and "Low-Income" Farms:

According to the 1940 Census, the farms with gross farm incomes (sales of market produce plus home consumed production) of \$600 or more in 1939 produced 93 percent of the total market produce for that year. In 1942, due largely to price rises, the equivalent of the \$600 in 1939 is approximately \$1,000. It is estimated that these farmers with incomes in excess of \$600 in 1939 and \$1,000 in 1942 will produce approximately 95 percent of the market produce this year. From this evidence, it seems clear that these farms must be kept at their present productive level, and that the remaining farms must strive to increase production for market.

Therefore, in the analysis which is shown in the accompanying tables, the farms in the country were divided into two groups -- the "market-producing" and "low-income" farms.

B. Kinds of Workers on Farms:

Before we could calculate the losses to the armed forces and to industrial employment, it was necessary to decide what kinds of farm workers were on these two types of farms. The number of operators was divided on the basis of the number of farms in each category. The number of unpaid family workers was distributed in the same way.

It was assumed that all the monthly hired workers are employed on the "market-producing" farms.^{b/} It was further assumed that all of the seasonal workers were hired by "market-producing" operators.^{c/}

The number of operators and other farm workers was calculated as follows:

1. Operators:

It was assumed that the operator losses on the "market-producing" farms have been fully replaced to date. Thus, there are

- a/ See page 41 for footnotes explaining the headings and contents of the Statistical Summary tables included in this report, pp 1-30.
- b/ This may be subject to error. But a farmer with a gross farm income of \$600 (\$350 to \$400 cash) cannot hire much of this kind of labor.
- c/ The same argument as that used for monthly hired labor works in this case but with less force. In any case, the number of "low-income" operators who hire seasonal workers must be too small to affect the calculations appreciably.



as many of these operators now as there were in 1939. On the "low-income" farms, there have undoubtedly been replaced losses for which we had to make corrections. (This is explained in detail in the footnotes to the tables).

2. Unpaid Family Workers:

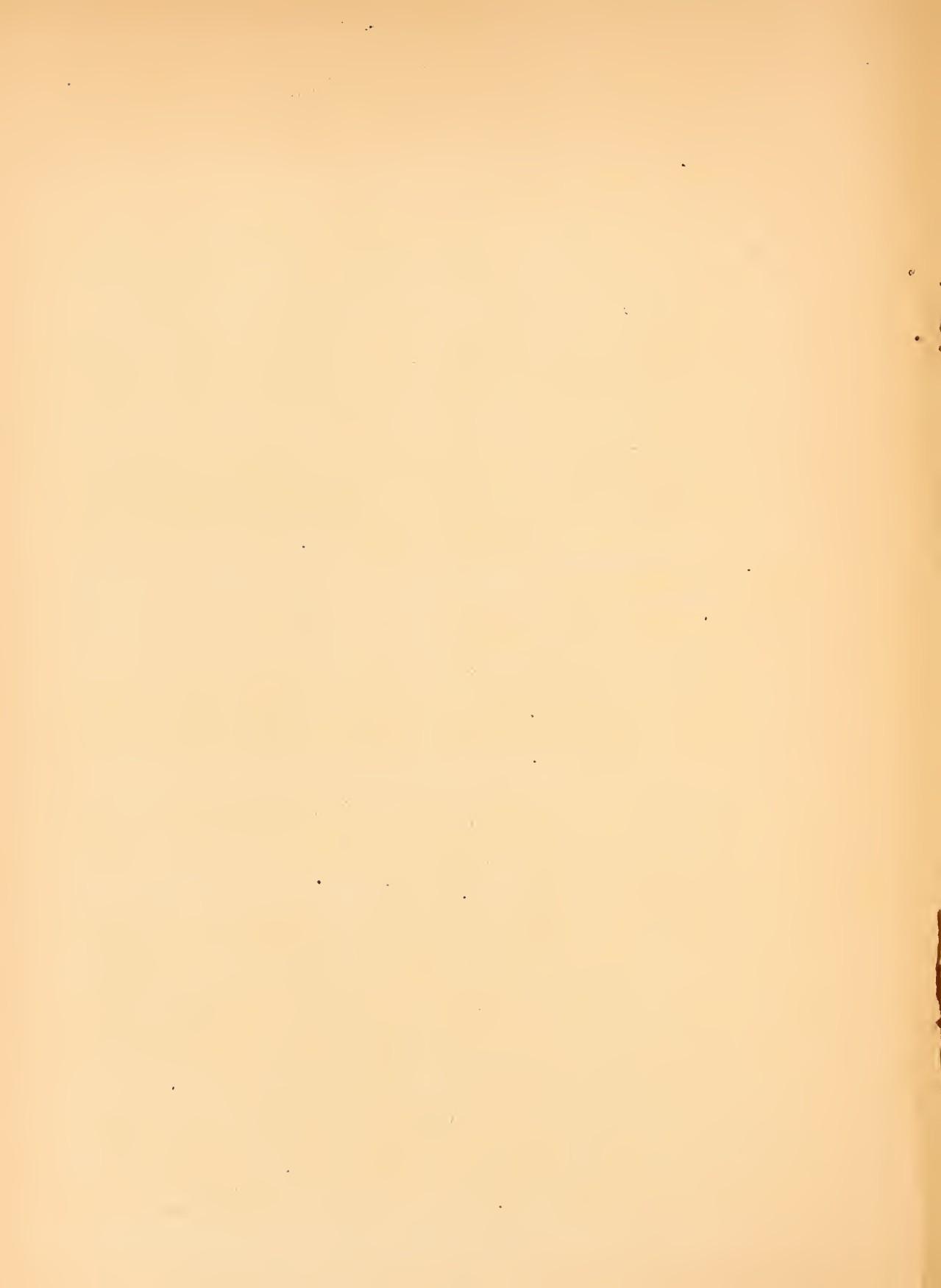
The number of unpaid family workers in 1939 was taken as reported in the 1940 Census of Population.^{d/} The number of unpaid family workers for October, 1942, was calculated as follows: From the number of family workers on October 1, 1942, as reported by BAE,^{e/} we subtracted the number of operators as of that date. (The number of operators was calculated as follows: The net loss of "low-income" operators from 1939 to October, 1942, was deducted from the number of "low-income" operators in 1939 as shown by the Census of Agriculture. To this difference, the number of "market-producing" operators was added to find the total number of farm operators on October 1, 1942). To the BAE figures for the number of hired workers on farms on October 1, 1942,^{f/} we applied the proportion of hired workers who were monthly hired or seasonal hired workers in September, 1939, to find the number of workers in each category in October, 1942.^{g/}

C. Losses to Armed Forces:

1. From 1939 to October, 1942:

Our estimates indicate that approximately 800,000 agricultural workers have been inducted into the armed forces from 1939 to October, 1942.^{h/} These losses were distributed between operators and other farm workers on the basis of one operator for four other workers.^{i/}

- ^{d/} Some changes may have taken place from the 1939 production season to April, 1940, when the Census was enumerated. However, for our purposes, it was assumed that this change could be ignored.
- ^{e/} Farm Labor Report, BAE, October 16, 1942.
- ^{f/} Census of Agriculture, 1940.
- ^{g/} A BAE publication, "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", August 12, 1942, estimated this figure at 560,000 by October 1, 1942. However, this estimate has been revised upward by BAE, as a result of a recent War Board survey, to approximately 700,000 for the year from September 1, 1941, to September 1, 1942. Drafting of farm workers was on a relatively small scale prior to "Pearl Harbor". Adding another 100,000 losses to the 700,000 to take care of the losses prior to September 1, 1941, and during October, 1942, seemed to give a reliable figure.
- ^{h/} The War Board survey, according to the first release and later revisions that bear out the statement, shows that one operator for every three unpaid family and year-round hired workers went into the armed forces from September 1, 1941, to September 1, 1942. When seasonal hired workers are added into the forces, the ratio of one-to-four appears to be the logical one to use.



The losses of other kinds of workers were distributed among unpaid family workers, monthly hired workers, and seasonal hired workers on the basis of the number of workers in each category as reported by the 1940 Census.^{j/} The proportions shown in the 1940 Census were used because that is the year of the first and largest registration. Draft quotas are based on the registrations. This gave the following losses to the armed forces from 1939 to October, 1942, for the United States as a whole:

	On "Market-Producing" Farms	On "Low-Income" Farms
Operators	75,000	75,000
Unpaid family workers	140,000	140,000
Monthly hired workers	80,000	-
Seasonal hired workers	275,000	-

As previously stated, it was assumed that the losses on "market-producing" farms prior to October, 1942, have been replaced. However, only part of the losses on "low-income" farms have been replaced. Some farms have been vacated and others operated below maximum capacity.

2. From October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

These estimates were based on the following figures:^{j/}

- a. Armed forces - October 1, 1942

Army - 4,000,000 men
Naval forces - 1,200,000 men

- b. Armed forces - January, 1944

Army - 7,500,000 men
Naval forces - 1,500,000 men

- c. Estimated size of armed forces - April 1, 1943

Army - 5,650,000 men
Naval forces - 1,350,000 men

i/ The distribution between unpaid family workers and (all) hired workers was made on the basis of the males in each category as reported by the Census of Population, 1940. The division between monthly hired and seasonal hired workers was made on the basis of proportions shown in the Census of Agriculture, 1940.

j/ Sources: "National Defense Migration", Tolson Committee Report, Aug. 10, 1942; Press Releases by Secretary of Navy Knox, Secretary of War Stimson, and Director of Selective Service Hershley. "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", RAE, was also used. However, it was revised to increase the estimates of losses of men to the armed forces on the basis of later press releases.

This means an induction rate of approximately 300,000 men per month.^{b/}

Agriculture will contribute roughly 19 percent of the men,^{1/}—approximately 340,000 men in the next six months.

These losses were divided between operators and other agricultural workers on the basis of one operator being lost to four other workers.^{b/} Before the losses of other workers could be distributed among unpaid family, monthly hired, and seasonal workers, it was necessary to calculate the effect of the new draft policy to defer workers on livestock, poultry, and dairy farms with 12 cows (6 cows at present time with possibility of increasing to 12 in 6 months), or equivalent.^{b/} The losses to the armed forces were allocated among these three categories of workers in accordance with the proportions of male workers in each category as shown by the 1940 Census, with adjustments made to take into account the deferred workers.^{c/}

The losses of each kind of worker were allocated between "market-producing" and "low-income" farms, as follows: Among both categories of operators, there are many who are too old for service in the armed forces. After subtracting the retired farmers from the "low-income" group, it was felt that the age distribution in the two groups should be roughly comparable. Among the "market-producers", these operators who qualify for draft deferment must be subtracted before calculating the impact of losses to the armed forces.

- b/ Induction estimates for the next five months now stand as follows: November, 450,000; December, 450,000; January, 200,000; February, 200,000; March, 200,000. Source: Article in Washington Post, Sunday, October 25. This totals 1,500,000 men in five months or an average of 300,000 per month.
- 1/ The War Board survey shows about 19 percent of the total armed forces drawn coming from agriculture for the period September, 1941, to September, 1942. The best possible assumption to make is that in the future agriculture will contribute about the same proportion of the men to the armed forces as it has in the recent past.
- c/ These are the proportions shown by the War Board survey for the year September 1, 1941, to September 1, 1942. (See footnote b/).
- d/ By analyzing Census data, we estimated that the workers on approximately one-half of the farms classified in the 1940 Census as dairy, livestock, poultry, and other livestock farms, plus 15 percent of the field crop farms in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, should qualify for the draft exceptions. This presumably will defer operators, family workers, and monthly hired workers, but not seasonal men. Undoubtedly, some of these men will volunteer. We assumed that these deferred men will not volunteer unless there is someone who is qualified to step in and replace them.
- e/ The losses were divided between unpaid family workers and (all) hired workers in accordance with the ratio shown by the Census of Population, adjusted for deferments. The separation of the seasonal and monthly hired workers was made in accordance with the proportions in each category, according to the 1940 Census of Agriculture, adjusted for deferments.



In addition to these two factors affecting induction of farm operators, there has been a practice whereby the County U.S.D.A. War Boards review requests for deferment by the Local Draft Boards. It is well known that the War Boards are asking for deferment of the larger operators — probably only those who had gross incomes in excess of \$1,000 in 1939 (about \$1,500 to \$1,600 in 1942). Since the Local Draft Boards are largely autonomous, this policy will probably continue to a large degree.

The ratio between "low-income" operators, adjusted for retired operators, and the "market-producers" between \$600 and \$1,000 gross in 1939, is about two-to-five. Since the prior relations between the County War Boards and Local Draft Boards will be affected to some degree, and also since the Local Draft Boards will probably refuse to defer some of the farmers suggested by these War Boards, we hit upon the ratio of two "market-producer" losses to three "low-income" operator losses to the armed forces from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943. This gives losses of 40,000 "market-producers" and 60,000 "low-income" farmers.

Unpaid Family Workers:

These losses were allocated between the two kinds of farms on a 50-50 basis. After the farms operated by retired operators are deducted from the total farmed by "low-income" operators, there are approximately 2,500,000 farms left. After the farms on which workers will automatically be deferred are deducted from the total number of "market-producing" farms — there are approximately 2,300,000 farms left. Thus, a 50-50 split on unpaid family workers going to the armed forces appears logical.

Hired Workers:

All hired labor losses would occur on "market-producing" farms since we have assumed that all of the hired workers are employed on these farms.

As shown in the accompanying tables, part of these losses will be automatically replaced through natural channels. (For purposes of discussion, this can be called "voluntary replacements").

D. Losses to Industrial Employment

1. From 1939 to October, 1942:

"Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, indicates that in all there had been an out-migration from agriculture to industry and the armed forces of 2,150,000 persons from April, 1940, to July, 1942. Approximately 700,000 of these were to the armed forces, making an industrial migration of about 1,500,000. The present rate of industrial migration (roughly 75,000 per month) would indicate that by October, 1942, approximately 1,700,000 agricultural people had migrated to industry.



The losses were allocated on the various kinds of workers as follows: The losses were divided between operators and other workers in accordance with the proportion of one-to-four.^{p/} The allocation of the losses of other farm workers was made on the basis of the proportion of the agricultural population which fell in each group as shown by the 1940 Census.^{q/}

The losses of each kind of worker to industrial employment were allocated between "market-producing" farms and "low-income" farms as follows:

Operators:

Among both categories of operators, there are many too old for service in industry. After subtracting the retired farmers from the "low-income" group, it was assumed that the age distribution in the two groups should be roughly comparable.

There is another group of operators in the "low-income" group who spent most of their time in 1939 working in industrial jobs. Those are no longer available for industrial migration.

Operators on "market-producing" farms with incomes in excess of \$1,000 in 1939 were not likely to leave the farms for industrial employment.

After deducting retired operators and town workers from the "low-income" group, there were approximately 1,700,000 operators in 1939. There were about 1,000,000 operators with gross incomes between \$600 and \$1,000 in 1939. This gives the three-to-two ratio which was used in our estimates.

Unpaid Family Workers:

The losses of unpaid family workers were allocated between the two kinds of farms on a 50-50 basis. It is assumed that family workers have been leaving the farms on which incomes exceeded \$1,000 in 1939. Thus, the losses on the two types of farms should be in proportion to the number of farms in the two categories. The number of "market-producing" farms is approximately equal to the number of "low-income" farms. (There were 3.1 million of the former and 3.0 million of the latter in 1939).

^{p/} This is approximately the ratio which was shown by the War Board survey.

^{q/} The division between unpaid family workers and hired workers was made on the basis of the total number of male and female workers in each category as shown by the 1940 Census of Population. The dividing of the monthly hired and seasonal hired workers was made on the proportion of the workers (male and female) who were in each category according to the 1940 Census of Agriculture.



Hired Workers (Monthly and Seasonal):

All hired labor losses would occur on "market-producing" farms since we have assumed that all of the hired workers are employed on these farms.

This gave the following total United States losses of agricultural workers in industrial employment from 1939 to October, 1942:

	On "Market-Producing" Farms	On "Low-Income" Farms
Operators	100,000	150,000
Unpaid family workers	400,000	400,000
Monthly hired workers	150,000	-
Seasonal hired workers	500,000	-

2. Losses to Industrial Employment from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

We estimate that approximately 500,000 agricultural workers will migrate (voluntarily) to industry in the next six months.^{r/}

These losses were divided between operators and other agricultural workers on the basis of one operator being lost to four other workers.^{s/} Before the losses of other workers could be distributed among unpaid family, monthly hired, and seasonal workers, it was necessary to calculate the effect of the new draft policy to defer workers on livestock, poultry, and dairy farms.^{t/} The losses of farm workers, other than operators,

- ^{r/} This is roughly one and one-half times the size of the loss to the armed forces. In "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, the ratio indicated was two-to-one for the period April, 1940, to October, 1942. The recent War Board survey indicates a four-to-one ratio for unpaid family workers and year-round hands, compared to operator losses. Adding in seasonal workers brings this to approximately a two-to-one ratio. Since for the next six months we are doubling the rate of induction into the armed forces over what it has been during the last thirty months, using the same ratio between industrial migration and inductions into the armed forces (two-to-one), would mean that the rate of industrial migration should also increase by 100 percent. In view of the tight manpower situation, this does not seem possible. Consequently, we decided to use a three-to-two ratio.
- ^{s/} This is approximately the ratio which is shown in the recent War Board survey.

- ^{t/} See footnote ^{n/}. It was assumed that workers deferred from duty in the armed forces would not migrate to industry. This is a fairly safe assumption since these workers will be subjecting themselves to the draft if they leave for industry. Undoubtedly, some workers will go anyway. But, we feel that a worker will not leave unless there is someone else in the family or in the neighborhood who can replace him.



were allocated between unpaid family workers and all hired workers on the basis of the proportions shown in the 1940 Census of Population (male and female workers), after adjustments had been made for males who are deferred from the draft. The division of the losses between monthly hired and seasonal hired workers was made on the basis of the proportions shown in the 1940 Census of Agriculture (male and female workers), adjusted for males who are deferred from the draft.

The losses of each kind of worker to industrial employment were allocated between "market-producing" farms and "low-income" farms as follows:

Operators:

After deducting retired operators and town workers from the "low-income" group and determining from the 1940 Census the number of farmers whose gross farm incomes were between \$600 and \$1,000 in 1939, the losses to industry in the next six months were allocated to the "market-producing" and "low-income" farms on the basis of the ratio between the two figures.^{1/} Since it was felt that the future on the farm looks more secure to an operator now grossing between \$1,500 and \$2,000 (approximately the same as \$600 to \$1,000 in 1939) than to those making less than \$1,000 now (approximately \$600 in 1939), a slightly larger proportion of the losses to industry was allocated to the "low-income" farms than would be the case if the ratio had been strictly adhered to.

Unpaid Family Workers:

The losses of unpaid family workers to industry were allocated between the two kinds of farms on the basis of the male and female unpaid family workers reported in the 1940 Census of Population, adjusted for the number of male unpaid family workers on those farms where workers are exempt from the draft.

Hired Workers (Monthly and Seasonal)

All hired labor losses would occur on "market-producing" farms since we have assumed that all of the hired workers are employed on these farms.

E. Additions to the Working Force Through Natural Replacements:

1. From 1939 to October, 1942:

Altogether, there was an out-migration shift of approximately 2,000,000 persons from agriculture from April 1, 1940, to July 1, 1942. They have been largely replaced since employment

^{1/} For a full discussion of this procedure, see the text above under "Operators" on page 36.



on farms on July 1, 1942, was only slightly lower than on July 1, 1940.^{v/}

For the analysis presented in this report, it is assumed that all of the losses up to October 1, 1942, have been replaced on "market-producing" farms. However, there are losses of both operators and other workers on the "low-income" farms that have not been replaced. The non-replaced operators have been subtracted from the total number of "low-income" operators reported by the 1940 Census of Agriculture to find the number of "low-income" farmers in October, 1942, as shown in Table E by regions and states.

2. From October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

"Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, August 12, 1942, indicates that during the year July 1, 1942, to July 1, 1943, there will be approximately 200,000 males coming of working age on farms (not increase of births over deaths); probably 550,000 rural farm women not now employed entering the agricultural working force; a reduction of 50,000 in the number of rural farm males who are unemployed; an increase of 100,000 in children under 14 in agricultural employment; and an increase of 100,000 in persons living on farms doing non-agricultural work who give some time to agriculture. This would give a total gross increase of 1,000,000 persons for the year or about 500,000 persons for a six-months' period - October, 1942, to April, 1943.

Thinking that these figures reflect hopes rather than expectations, we decided to scale down the 500,000 figure to approximately 425,000 persons.

In determining the type of agricultural workers that these new persons will replace, it was necessary to keep the women, children, part-time workers, and male adults separate.

We assumed that approximately one-half of the males coming of age will have opportunities to become operators. The remainder of these men were divided approximately equally in the other three categories of workers -- family, monthly hired, and seasonal hired.

Of the new women entering the agricultural working force, we assumed that one-half of them will become unpaid family workers and the other one-half will become seasonal workers.

All of the men who are now unemployed but will enter the working force will do so as seasonal workers according to our assumption.

v/ Source: "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, August 12, 1942.



One-half of the persons under 14 years of age who will enter the labor force for the first time will do so in the capacity of family workers; the other one-half will become seasonal workers.

We assumed that all of those who will accept industrial employment but will live on farms and be available as workers will become seasonal workers.

The natural replacements will occur on "market-producing" and "low-income" farms as follows:

Operators:

Although there are approximately the same number of "low-income" and "market-producing" farms, there should be approximately 50 percent more natural replacements of operators on the former farms. The "low-income" farms require less capital; this makes it easier to become an operator on this type of farm.

Unpaid Family Workers:

The "low-income" farms are located to a larger degree in areas of population pressure. This means that there are a larger number of young children on these farms to come into the working force as unpaid family workers. In addition to this, more of the operators on the "low-income" farms will be leaving for the armed forces and industry. This will necessitate an increased use of family workers if farm operations are to continue.

Thus, we have assumed that the replacements of family workers will be about one-third larger on "low-income" farms than on the "market-producing" farms.

Hired Workers:

All of the natural replacements of hired workers would occur on "market-producing" farms since all of them are employed on these farms according to our assumption.

II. Explanation of Tables

TABLE A

Column (1) - Manpower on Farms -- Numbers in October, 1942:

Operators: These are the operators whose gross farm incomes were in excess of \$600 in 1939 (approximately \$1,000 in 1942). They produced about 93 percent of the total market produce in 1939. We estimate that they will market approximately 95 percent of the total marketed in 1942. It was assumed that there are as many operators on these farms now (by states) as there were reported by the 1940 Census.

Family Workers (Unpaid): These are the operators' wives, children, or other relatives who are not paid wages or salaries.

Hired Hands: These are the workers who are hired by the month or by the year. It was assumed in this analysis that all of this kind of workers are hired by the "market-producing" operators.

Seasonal Laborers: These are the workers who are hired by the day, by the week, or for piece work. It was also assumed in this analysis that all of this kind of workers are hired by "market-producing" operators.

Column (2) - Gross Losses -- Draft and Enlistments from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

These losses are based on the expectation that the armed forces will be expanded at the rate of 300,000 per month and that agriculture will contribute 19 percent of these men during the period from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943. It was further assumed that in accordance with the recent Selective Service decision, operators, family workers, and monthly hired men on dairy, poultry, and livestock farms with 12 cows or equivalent, will be deferred. The procedure which has been followed in the recent past whereby the U.S.D.A. County War Boards pass on requests for deferment by the Local Draft Boards will probably continue -- at least in areas where livestock farming is less prevalent than other types of farming. Many operators will probably be deferred by this procedure.

Operators: The losses of operators by regions and states were calculated in accordance with the proportion of the total operators on "market-producing" farms who are not draft exempt as livestock farmers that are located in each region and state.

Family Workers: The losses of family workers to the armed forces, by regions and states, were calculated in accordance with the proportion of the total male unpaid family workers on "market-producing" farms who were in each region and state according to the 1940 Census of Population -- adjusted for the number which are on farms where the workers are now draft exempt. The 1940 figures were used since draft quotas are based on the registration of men, and the first and largest registration was in October, 1940.

Hired Hands: The losses of monthly or yearly hired hands to the armed forces were allocated by regions and states according to the proportion of the total of this kind of hired workers who were unemployed in each region and state as shown by the 1940 Census of Agriculture -- adjusted for those workers who were on farms which now qualify them for draft deferment.

Seasonal Laborers: The losses of seasonal laborers to the armed forces were distributed by regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of seasonal workers who were in each region and state according to the 1940 Census of Agriculture.

Column (3) - Gross Losses -- Industrial Employment from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

The estimates of migration to industry are based on the expectation that voluntary movement of agricultural workers into industry will be approximately 50 percent larger than the inductions into the armed forces during the next six months.

Operators: It was assumed that an operator with a gross farm income of \$1,000 in 1939 (\$1,500 to \$1,600 in 1942) would not leave the farm to take industrial employment.

The losses of operators from the "market-producing" farms were allocated by regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of operators with gross farm incomes between \$600 and \$1,000 in 1939 who were in each region and state.

Although it is safe to assume that virtually none of the operators who are draft exempt will migrate to industry (they would be subjecting themselves to the draft), no corrections were made for this. In general, operators would have to have had a gross farm income in excess of \$1,000 in 1939 to be able to qualify as deferable livestock farmers now. Thus, the assumption with regard to the \$1,000 level of gross farm income (two paragraphs above) will cover these deferable operators.

Family Workers: It was assumed that, in general, male family workers on farms where they will be draft exempt will not migrate to industry. By doing so, they would be giving up their draft deferment status.

The losses of unpaid family workers to industrial employment were allocated by regions and states in accordance with the proportions of the total male and female family workers who were in each region and state according to the 1940 Census of Population -- after deducting the number of male workers who are on farms which qualify them for draft exemption.

Hired Hands: Before distributing the losses of hired men to industrial employment, it was necessary to deduct the number of hired hands on farms which qualify them for draft exemption. Presumably, the men who are draft exempt will not migrate to industry. By so doing, they would nullify their draft deferment according to the Selective Service directive.

The losses of hired hands to industry were allocated by regions and states in proportion to the number of hired workers who are subject to the draft in each region and state.

Seasonal Laborers: The losses of seasonal workers were distributed by regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of seasonal workers (male and female) who were working in each region and state on October 1, 1942.

Column (4) - Additions -- Natural Replacements:

These figures represent the number of new workers coming into the labor force on the "market-producing" farms. They represent the males coming of working age on these farms (net increase of births over deaths), plus the entrance into the working force of women and children on the "market-producing" farms who have heretofore not worked on the farm, plus the entrance into the working force on the "market-producing" farms of persons from the "low-income" farms.

The replacements for all kinds of workers (operators, family workers, monthly hired, and seasonal hired) were assumed to be in proportion to the numbers of each kind of workers on the farms in each region and state on October 1, 1942.

Column (5) - Net Losses:

For each region and state and for each kind of worker, Column (5) is obtained by adding the gross losses shown in Columns (2) and (3) and subtracting Column (4).

These losses are the vacancies that appear in the agricultural labor force after voluntary natural replacements have filled a portion of the vacancies.

Column (6) - Replacements That Are Needed:

These are the losses which must be taken care of by a program to move workers from labor surplus areas to labor deficit areas if we are to keep agricultural production at the present level or increase it.

In making allowance for replacements, the following procedure was used:

Replacements are necessary on the livestock, dairy, and poultry farms where workers are not exempt by the 12 cow ruling. Replacements are necessary on the fruit and vegetable farms and on the field crop farms which do not also qualify as livestock farms eligible for draft exemption.

Replacements are not necessary on farms classified by the Census as horticultural specialty, forest products, or subsistence farms. These farm operators will probably have to get along with less labor or shift to a kind of agriculture which entitles them to consideration in the wartime labor market.

Allowances were not made for replacements of any kind of losses on cotton farms. The present manpower situation gives an opportunity to relieve the rural population pressure in the South which has been so universally discussed. It also gives an opportunity to reorganize the small inadequate farm units which are a result of the cotton production economy. The opportunity will soon exist — as the population gradually emigrates — whereby reorganization of the farms in the South will permit the raising of livestock.

TABLE B

Column (1) - Manpower on Farms -- Numbers in October, 1942:

Operators: The number of operators on "low-income" farms in each region and state in October, 1942, was determined as follows:

From the number of operators with gross farm incomes of less than \$600, as reported by the 1940 Census of Agriculture, we subtracted the persons spending most of their time working in town (150 days or more) and the number

of retired operators (one-half of those over 65 years of age) to find the number of bona fide "low-income" farm operators in 1940. From this figure was subtracted the net losses of operators to the armed forces, to industry, and to the "market-producing" farms from 1939 to October, 1942, to find how many operators were on the "low-income" farms in October, 1942.

Unpaid Family Workers: These are the wives, children, and other relatives of the "low-income" operators who work on their farms without being paid wages or salaries.

The source of the number of family workers on "low-income" farms in each region and state in October, 1942, was the Farm Labor Report, BAE, October 16, 1942.

Column (2) - Gross Losses -- Draft and Enlistments from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

These losses are based on the expectation that the armed forces will be expanded at the rate of 300,000 men per month, and that agriculture will contribute 19 percent of these men during the period from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943. It was further assumed that none of these operators are sufficiently large-scale to receive deferment under the new 12-day ruling. Also, it was assumed that if the U.S.D.A. County War Board and Local Draft Board cooperation is continued, the War Boards will recommend that none of those operators be deferred since their scale of operations is too small.

Operators: The losses to the armed forces of "low-income" operators were allocated between regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of non-retired "low-income" operators who were in each region and state as shown by the 1940 Census of Agriculture.

The proportions in 1940 were used because that is the year of the first and largest Selective Service draft registration. Draft quotas are based on these registrations.

Unpaid Family Workers: The losses of family workers to the armed forces were allocated by regions and states according to the proportion of the total male unpaid family workers who were in each region and state in 1940 as shown by the 1940 Census of Population.

Column (3) - Gross Losses — Industrial Employment from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:



The estimates of migration to industry are based on the expectation that voluntary movement of agricultural workers into industry will be approximately 50 percent larger than the induction into the armed forces during the next six months.

Operators: The losses of "low-income" operators to industrial employment for the next six months were allocated among regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of bona fide "low-income" operators who were in each region and state in October, 1942, — the figures in Column (1) of this table.

Column (4) - Gross Losses — To Other Farms — Natural Migration:

These are the persons now residing on "low-income" farms who will shift to work on the "market-producing" farms by Spring, 1943.

It was assumed that approximately 10 percent of the persons who voluntarily replace lost workers on the "market-producing" farms will come from the labor now available to "low-income" operators.

There were approximately the same number of bona fide operators and unpaid family workers on the "low-income" farms in October, 1942. It was assumed that the pull to go to "market-producing" farms would be about the same for the two kinds of workers and that approximately the same number of workers would respond — about 10,000 of each should migrate to other farms.

Operators: This migration by states and regions was assumed to be approximately proportionate to the number of operators in each state and region. The same assumption was made with regard to family workers.

Column (5) - Gross Losses — To Other Farms -- Required Program:

These are the people who should be moved via a program if the losses on the "market-producing" farms are to be fully replaced. The movement of workers in each state and region to other areas or to other sections of the same area will presumably be in proportion to the number of workers who are available on the "low-income" farms now. In short, the movement of persons in areas of greatest supply of workers on the "low-income" farms would presumably have the largest number of workers leaving for other farms under a program.

Therefore, the movement of operators and family workers by regions and states was based on the number of these kinds of workers in the regions and states.

The needs for replacement on the "market-producing" farms total approximately 120,000 operators and hired monthly workers to take care of the net losses of operators, family workers, and monthly hired workers to the armed forces and industry.

The movement of about 100,000 families would supply this need. This would make it possible for some of the operators on "low-income" farms to become operators on "market-producing" farms, keeping their families intact and using them as family workers, while some of the operators moved could become hired men and their family workers could become hired workers on nearby farms and remain in their parents' household. This means that to a very large degree it would be possible to move those people and keep their family patterns intact. This would presumably break down a barrier which is likely to arise, namely, that workers will not want to move and break up their families.

Column (6) - Additions Through Natural Replacements:

The operator replacement figures represent the present family workers who will move up to become operators and replace the losses of operators to the armed forces and to industry from these "low-income" farms. The new family workers include the women and children who will enter the labor force on the "low-income" farms to replace the losses of family workers to the armed forces, to industry, to "market-producing" farms, and to become operators on the farms where they are now family workers.

Column (7) - Net Losses:

The figures in this Column are obtained for each region and state and for each kind of worker by adding the gross losses shown in Columns (2), (3), (4), and (5), and by subtracting Column (6).

Column (8) - Numbers on "Low-Income" Farms in Spring, 1943:

These figures are obtained for each region and state by deducting the net losses (October, 1942, to Spring, 1943), from the number of workers on farms in October, 1942. (Column (1) minus Column (7).

TABLE C

Column (1) - Families on Low-Income Farms in Spring, 1943:

In this Table, it is assumed that the number of farms and the number of families on the "low-income" farms are identical. This is not, of course, strictly accurate. When the estimates of the available working force are made in Column (5) of Table B and in other places, this inaccuracy is duly considered.

Column (2) - Number Producing Food on FSA Program, Spring, 1943:

These figures by regions and states are the totals of FSA borrowers on "low-income" farms at present, plus the number of new borrowers on the "low-income" farms who are expected to come on the program by next spring.

Column (3) - Available for Manpower Mobilization in Spring, 1943:

These are the families on the "low-income" farms who will not be receiving FSA assistance by next spring. They are presumably available for some kind of manpower mobilization program. Column (3) is obtained by subtracting Column (2) from Column (1).

Column (4) - Might Get FSA Food Production Loans:

This group includes those who are better qualified or suited — by virtue of family obligations, age, relative abilities, and personal ties — to stay on the land. Nearly all of them will have to get access to better, more adequate farms. Most of them will need credit and supervision for their food production operations. It is estimated that approximately 425,000 farmers will need and be eligible for FSA assistance.

Column (5) - Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment:

This large group would contribute more to their country's war effort in some sort of simple industrial work. Most of this group will probably move voluntarily if assured of transportation, adequate housing, and incomes which will insure an increase in their standards of living.

Column (6) - Unavailable for Mobilization of Any Sort:

In this group are included several classes of unfortunate rural people — the indigent or infirmed not in institutions, the socially backward living on small tracts in the backwoods, the misfits, and the complete incompetents. This manpower cannot be efficiently and effectively mobilized for the war effort.



